



КАТИХИЗИСЪ,

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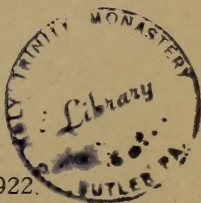
КОРОТКА НАУКА О ПРАВДАХЪ
ХРИСТИАНСКИХЪ,

КОТОРЫЯ КАЖДОМУ ЧЕЛОВѢКУ
ЗНАТИ И ВѢРИТИ ПОТРЕБНО.

Составилъ

О. ВАЛЕНТИНЪ ГОРЗО

въ употребленіе Церковныхъ Школъ въ Соеди-
ненныхъ Державахъ Сѣверной Америки.



McKeesport, Pa., 1922.

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CATHECISM,

or

AN ABRIDGED STUDY OF THE
CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE

WHICH EVERY PERSON MUST
KNOW AND BELIEVE.

Compiled by

REV. VALENTINE GORZO

for the use of the Parochial Schools of the United
States of North America.

McKeesport, Pa., 1922.

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“Катихизмъ”, составленъ Вскпр. Отцемъ
Валентиномъ Горзо, якъ въ всемъ науки
вѣры Христовой и Церкви нашей отвѣтный,
печатати позволяется.

Лансфордъ, -Па., дня 1-го Августа, 1922.

+ ГАВРИИЛЬ МАРТЯКЪ,
Апостольскій Администраторъ.

No. 277.

The “Cathecism”, compiled by the Very
Rev. Valentine Gorzo, in every way con-
forms to the teachings of Christ and of our
Church, and is permitted to be published.

Lansford, Pa., August 1, 1922.

+ GABRIEL MARTYAK,
Apostolic Administrator.

ЧАСТЬ ПЕРВАЯ.

I. О ВѢРѢ.

1. Воведеніе.

1. Что еси ты?

Я есмь на образъ божій сотворенный
человѣкъ.

2. Кто тя сотворилъ?

Мене Богъ сотворилъ.

3. Для чего тя Господь Богъ сотворилъ?

Мене Богъ для того сотворилъ, чтобы
я Бога позналъ, Бога любилъ, Богу служилъ
а по смерти спасенъ былъ.

4. Что долженъ ты дѣлать, чтобы еси спа-
сенъ былъ?

Имѣю вѣровати въ Бога и добро чи-
нити.

5. Якой ты вѣры?

Я христіанинъ, вѣры православно-хри-
стіанской католической.

6. Якого ты обряда?

Я восточнаго рускаго обряда.

2. О Бозѣ.

7. Кто есть Богъ?

Богъ есть Сотворитель неба и земли,
самъ отъ себе живущее Естество.

PART ONE.

I. ABOUT FAITH.

1. Introduction.

1. What are you?

I am man, made to the image and likeness of God.

2. Who made you?

God made me.

3. For what purpose did God make you?

God made me to know Him, to love Him, to serve Him, and thereby attain Heaven.

4. What must we do to be saved?

We must believe in God and do good.

5. What is your faith?

I am a Christian, of the Catholic Church.

6. What is your rite?

I am of the Eastern, Rusin Rite.

2. About God.

7. Who is God?

God is the Creator of heaven and earth; perfect spirit existing by His own power.

8. Отъ кого есть Богъ?

Богъ есть самъ отъ себе.

9. Отъ кого есть все то, что видиме и не видиме?

Все что видиме и невидиме отъ Бога есть.

10. Отколѣ есть Богъ и доколѣ будетъ?

Богъ есть отъ вѣка и на вѣкъ будетъ, ибо Богъ ани початка не имѣлъ, ани конца не будетъ имѣти.

11. Гдѣ есть Богъ?

Богъ есть на небѣ, на земли и на всякомъ мѣстѣ.

12. Можно-ли Бога видѣти?

Бога видѣти не можно, ибо Богъ есть чистый духъ.

13. Видить-ли, знаетъ-ли Богъ все?

Богъ видитъ и знаетъ все.

14. Сколько есть Боговъ?

Единъ есть токмо Богъ.

3. О Найсвятѣйшей Троицѣ.

15. Сколько особъ есть въ Бозѣ?

Въ Бозѣ суть три особы.

16. Съ чимъ исповѣдуешь Бога въ трехъ особахъ частѣйше?

Бога въ трехъ особахъ исповѣдую знакомъ Святаго Креста.

8. Who made God?

(God originates of Himself.) God always was.

9. From whom are all things, visible and invisible?

All things, visible and invisible, are from God.

10. Does God have an origin and an end?

God always was and always will be; because God is without beginning and without end.

11. Where is God?

God is in heaven, on earth and in all places.

12. Can we see God?

We cannot see God because He is a pure spirit.

13. Does God see and know all things?

God sees and knows all things.

14. How many Gods are there?

There is but one God.

3. Blessed Trinity.

15. How many persons are there in God?

There are three persons in God.

16. How do you most frequently profess God in three persons?

I profess God most frequently by the sign of the Cross.

17. Положи на себе знаменіе святаго Креста.

**Во имя Отца † и Сына † и Святаго †
Духа, Аминь.**

18. Кого споминаешъ коли перекрестишся?

**Коли крещуся споминаю Бога Отца,
Бога Сына и Бога Духа Святаго.**

19. Что суть Отецъ, Сынъ и Святыи Духъ?

**Отецъ и Сынъ и Святыи Духъ суть
три святаыя Божія особы.**

20. Однимъ словомъ якъ называются сіи три
божія особы?

**Три божія особы однимъ словомъ назы-
ваются: Троица Святая.**

21. Что есть Троица Святая?

**Троица Святая есть единый Богъ въ
тріехъ особахъ: Богъ Отецъ, Богъ Сынъ,
Богъ Духъ Святыи.**

22. Есть-ли каждая особа Троицы правди-
вый Богъ?

**Каждая особа; Отецъ есть правдивый
Богъ, Сынъ есть правдивый Богъ, Духъ
Святыи есть правдивый Богъ.**

23. Суть-ли прото три боги?

**Нѣтъ! не суть, но единый есть токмо
Богъ, ибо всѣ три-едно Божіе естество имѣ-
ють.**

17. Make the sign of the Cross.

In the name of the Father † and of the Son † and of the Holy Ghost, † Amen.

18. Whom do you name when you make the sign of the Cross?

When I make the sign of the Cross I name: God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost.

19. Who are the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost?

The Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost are the Three Divine Persons in God.

20. What do we call the three divine persons?

The Three Divine Persons are called: the Blessed Trinity.

21. What is the Blessed Trinity?

The Blessed Trinity is one God in Three Divine Persons: God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost.

22. Is each one of the three persons God?

Yes; each of the Divine Persons is truly God; the Father is true God, the Son is true God, and the Holy Ghost is true God.

23. Are there then three Gods?

No! there are not three Gods. There is but one God, because all three Divine Persons have one and the same indivisible Divine nature and substance.

24. Якая особна разлука есть между святыми тремя особами?

Между тремя особами Троицы Святой есть тая разлука, что Отець есть отъ вѣка самъ отъ себе, Сынъ отъ вѣка родится отъ Отца, Духъ Святый отъ вѣка исходитъ отъ Отца и Сына.

25. Есть-ли дакоторая особа въ Бозѣ старша или больша? .

Жадна въ Бозѣ особа ани старша ани больша, ибо всѣ три отъ вѣка ествуютъ, всѣ три еднако совершенныи.

26. Якія дѣла приписуются особамъ Троицы Святой?

Богъ Отець насъ сотворилъ; — Богъ Сынъ насъ откупилъ; — Богъ Духъ Святый насъ просвѣтилъ.

4. О Бозѣ Отцѣ Сотворителѣ.

а) Сотвореніе свѣта.

27. Кто сотворилъ сей свѣтъ?

Господь Богъ всемогущій сотворилъ сей свѣтъ: небо, землю и все что есть.

28. Изъ чего сотворилъ Богъ сей свѣтъ?

Богъ изъ ничего сотворилъ сей свѣтъ.

29. Якъ сотворилъ Богъ сей свѣтъ?

Богъ сей свѣтъ подъ шесть днями всемогущею волею своею сотворилъ, сказалъ: “да будетъ”, и все сталося.

24. How are the three divine persons distinct from one another?

The three Divine Persons are distinct in this: that the Father is from the beginning, from himself; the Son is begotten of the Father from the beginning; the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father and the Son from the beginning.

25. Is any divine person older or more powerful than the other?

No Divine Person is either older or more powerful; all three Divine Persons are from eternity, equally powerful.

26. What works are principally attributed to each of the three persons of the Blessed Trinity?

God the Father created us; — God the Son redeemed us; — God the Holy Ghost enlightened us.

4. God the Father, the Creator.

a) Creation of the world.

27. Who created this world?

The all-powerful Lord God created the world: the heavens, the earth and all that is in them.

28. From what did God create this world?

God created this world from nothing.

29. How did God create this world?

God created this world in six days by His almighty will. He said: "Let it be", and everything happened as He willed it.

30. Дозираетъ-ли Богъ сей свѣтъ?

Богъ дозираетъ сей свѣтъ, ибо Онъ удержуетъ свѣтъ и отцевскою любовію премудро провадитъ свѣтъ.

31. Прочто называеме першу особу Троицы Святой — Отцемъ?

Першу особу Троицы Святой прито называеме Отцемъ, ибо Онъ насъ сотворилъ, насъ любитъ и даетъ намъ здоровья и все что имѣеме.

б) Сотвореніе Ангеловъ.

32. Которыя сотворенія сотворилъ Богъ найдостойнѣйшими?

Найдостойнѣйшими сотворилъ Богъ на небѣ Ангеловъ, а на земли человѣка.

33. Что суть Ангелы?

Ангелы суть чисты духи, которые имѣють разумъ и волю, но тѣла нѣтъ.

34. Для чего сотворилъ Богъ Ангеловъ?

Богъ Ангеловъ сотворилъ для славы и службы своей, и намъ на помощь.

35. Якими сотворилъ Богъ Ангеловъ?

Богъ Ангеловъ сотворилъ ласкою Божіею украшенными и святыми.

36. Остали-ли всѣ Ангелы въ благодати Божіей и въ святости?

Не всѣ Ангелы остались въ святости, ибо мнози изъ нихъ про ныху согрѣшили и ласку Божію утратили.

30. Does God take care of this world?

God takes care of this world because He sustains and governs it through His fatherly love with supreme wisdom.

31. Why do we call the first person of the Blessed Trinity --- the Father?

We call the First Person of the Blessed Trinity the Father, because He created us, He loves us, and whatever we have, we have from Him.

b) The Creation of the Angels.

32. What are the highest creatures of God?

The highest creatures of God are: the Angels in heaven and man on earth.

33. What are Angels?

Angels are pure spirits, who have understanding and free will, but no body.

34. Why did God create the Angels?

God created the Angels to glorify and serve Him, and to act as our guardians.

35. With what qualities did God endow the Angels?

God created the Angels holy and with the grace of God.

36. Did all the Angels remain in the holiness and grace of God?

Not all the Angels remained in the state of holiness, because many of them sinned in pride and lost the grace of God.

37. Якъ покараль Богъ пышныхъ Ангеловъ?

Богъ пышныхъ Ангеловъ низвергъ изъ неба въ пекло и перемѣнились въ діаволовъ.

38. Якъ называеме тѣхъ Ангеловъ, которые насъ напоминають на доброе, насъ сохраняють и за насъ молятся?

Ангеловъ, которые насъ на доброе напоминають, насъ сохраняють, за насъ молятся, называеме Ангелами Хранителями.

в) Сотвореніе человѣка.

39. Якъ сотворилъ Богъ человѣка?

Богъ сдѣлалъ ему тѣло изъ земли, а вдухнулъ до него душу изъ ничего сотворенную.

40. На якій образъ сотворилъ Богъ человѣка?

Челвѣка Богъ на свой образъ сотворилъ.

41. Въ чемъ состоитъ сей “образъ Божій”?

Образъ Божій состоитъ въ душѣ нашей, ибо душа наша есть безсмертна и имѣеть разумъ и свободну волю.

42. Помретъ-ли тѣло наше?

Тѣло наше помретъ коли душа отъ тѣла разлучится.

43. Куда дѣется человѣкъ по смерти?

По смерти тѣло навернется во землю, а душа пойдетъ тамъ, гдѣ себе отъ Бога заслужила.

37. How did God punish the proud Angels?

God hurled the proud Angels from heaven into hell, and they became changed into devils or bad angels.

38. What do we call those angels, who prompt us to do good, protect us and pray for us?

Those Angels that prompt us to do good, protect us, and pray for us, we call Guardian Angels.

c) Creation of Man.

39. How did God create the first man?

God formed a body of the slime of the earth and breathed into it an immortal soul created from nothing.

40. To whose image did God create man?

God created man to His own image.

41. In what does this "image of God" consist?

The "image of God" consists in this, that our soul is immortal and is endowed with understanding and free will.

42. Will our body die?

Our body will die when the soul will separate from the body.

43. What happens to man after death?

After death the body returns to earth and the soul to the place which it has earned for itself from God.

44. Якъ называлися первыи люди?

Первыи люди называлися Адамъ и Ева.

45. Якими сотворилъ Богъ прародителей нашихъ Адама и Еву?

Богъ прародителей нашихъ Адама и Еву сотворилъ милостию Божіею исполненными и святыми.

46. Гдѣ перебивали первыи люди?

Первыи люди жили въ раѣ, где были дуже счастливы и не мали умерти.

47. Якъ долго остави первыи люди въ святости и счастью?

Первыи люди не долго остави въ святости и счастью, ибо согрѣшили и прото покараны остави.

48. Что согрѣшили прародители наши Адамъ и Ева въ раѣ?

Послухали изводителя діавола въ образѣ змія, и ѣли изъ заказаннаго яблona.

49. Пошкодилъ-ли грѣхъ прародителей нашихъ и намъ?

Грѣхъ прародителей нашихъ пошкодилъ и всѣмъ намъ.

50. Прото якъ называется грѣхъ прародителей нашихъ?

Грѣхъ прародителей нашихъ называется первородный грѣхъ, въ которомъ всѣ родимся на сей свѣтъ.

44. Who were the first man and woman?

The first man and woman were called Adam and Eve.

45. With what attributes did God create Adam and Eve, our first parents?

God created our first parents Adam and Eve, endowed with the grace of God.

46. Where did the first man and woman live?

The first man and woman lived in Paradise, where man was in a constant state of happiness and was not destined to die.

47. How long did our first parents remain in the state of holiness and happiness?

Our first parents did not long remain in the state of holiness and happiness; they sinned and were punished.

48. What was the sin of our first parents, Adam and Eve?

They listened to the seduction of the devil in the form of a snake and ate of the forbidden fruit.

49. Did the sin of our first parents have fatal consequences for us also?

The sin of our first parents also had fatal consequences for all of us.

50. For this reason what do we call the sin of our first parents?

The sin of our first parents is called the Original Sin, in which we are all born into this world.

51. Что пошкодить намъ всѣмъ сей первородный грѣхъ?

Первородный грѣхъ пошкодить намъ, ибо:

1. утратили 'сме ласку Божію;
2. перестали 'сме быти сынами Божіими;
3. утратили 'сме царство небесное;
4. розумъ нашъ ослабѣ, воля стала наклонною до злого;
5. погибель вѣчну 'сме заслужили;
6. зашли на насъ всякія бѣды и смерть.

52. По первородномъ грѣху могли-ли мы спасенны быти?

По первородномъ грѣху не могли мы спастися, если бы щедротливый Богъ не смилосердовался надъ нами и не приобѣщаль былъ намъ послати Спасителя, Откупителя — Мессію.

5. О Бозѣ Сынѣ Откупителѣ.

а) О тайнѣ Воплощенія.

53. Коли пришолъ на сей свѣтъ Откупитель нашъ, обѣщанный Мессія?

Откупитель нашъ пришолъ на сей свѣтъ ажъ о четыре тысяччъ роки по сотвореніи свѣта.

54. Кто есть нашъ Откупитель?

Нашъ Откупитель есть Іисусъ Христосъ.

51. What fatal consequences did the original sin have on us?

The original sin harmed us, because:

1. we lost the grace of God;
2. we ceased to be the sons of God;
3. we lost the kingdom of heaven;
4. our understanding was darkened and our will prone to evil;
5. we were doomed to eternal damnation;
6. we became subject to all sorts of ills and at last death.

52. Could we have saved ourselves after the original sin was committed?

After the original sin we could not save ourselves, but God, in His mercy, took pity on us and promised us a Savior, the Redeemer — Messiah.

5. The Son of God, the Redeemer.

a) The Mystery of Incarnation.

53. When did the Redeemer, the promised Messiah come to this earth?

Our Redeemer came to the earth only four thousand years after the creation of the world.

54. Who is our Redeemer?

Jesus Christ is our Redeemer.

55. Что значить имя Иисусъ?

Имя Иисусъ значить **Спаситель**, ибо Онъ спасъ насъ отъ погнѣблн пекелной.

56. Что значить имя Христосъ?

Имя Христосъ значить **Помазанный**, ибо онъ Духомъ Святымъ помазанъ за наибольшаго учителя, священника и царя (судія), которыхъ обычай быть и есть помазovati елеемъ.

57. Кто есть Иисусъ Христосъ?

Иисусъ Христосъ есть другая особа въ **Тройцѣ Святой, Единородный Сынъ Божій**.

58. Якъ стался Сынъ Божій человѣкомъ?

Снишоль изъ неба на сей свѣтъ, взялъ на себе тѣло человѣческое и душу, и такъ во всемъ намъ подобный стался, кромѣ грѣха.

59. Гдѣ и якъ взялъ Иисусъ Христосъ тѣло человѣческое на себе?

Иисусъ Христосъ человѣческое тѣло взялъ на себе въ чревѣ Пречистой Дѣвы Богородицы Маріи отъ Святаго Духа.

60. Не перемѣнился-ли прото Сынъ Божій въ своемъ Божествѣ?

Сынъ Божій за то, что тѣло человѣческое взялъ на себе не перемѣнился въ своемъ Божествѣ, но ость правдивымъ Богомъ и стался правдивымъ человѣкомъ.

55. What is the meaning of the name "Jesus"?

The name Jesus means "**Savior**", because it was He who saved us from the Damnation of Hell.

56. What is the meaning of the name "Christ"?

The name Christ means "**Anointed**", because He is the Supreme Prophet, Priest and King (judge), because it had ever been and still is the custom to anoint Prophets, Priests and Kings with oil.

57. Who is Jesus Christ?

Jesus Christ is the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity, the Son of God, of one substance with the Father.

58. How did the Son of God become man?

He descended from heaven to this earth, assumed man's body and nature, and thus became like us in every respect except in sin.

59. Where and how did Jesus Christ assume man's body?

Jesus Christ assumed man's body in the womb of the Blessed Virgin Mary, through the operation of the Holy Ghost.

60. Did the Son of God change His divine nature by becoming man?

By assuming the body of man, the Son of God did not change His Divine nature, but still remained true God, and at the same time became true man.

61. Якъ называется сіе таинство, которымъ соединилася натура Божія съ натурою человѣческою въ Божіей особѣ Іисуса Христа?

Таинственное дѣло, что натура Божія въ особѣ Божіей Іисуса Христа неслитно соединилася съ натурою человѣческою называется: **Таинство вочеловѣченія**. (Празднуеме на Благовѣщеніе 25-го Марца.)

62. Имѣлъ-ли Іисусъ Христосъ отца и мать?

Іисусъ Христосъ имѣлъ на небѣ отъ вѣка Бога отца, но безъ матери, а на земѣ свѣтъ имѣлъ мать, но безъ отца.

63. Кто была матерію Іисуса Христа на земѣ свѣтъ?

Матерію Іисуса Христа на земѣ свѣтъ была Пречистая Дѣва Марія.

64. Прочто называется Пречистая Богородица Марія “Дѣвою”?

Пречистая Богородица Марія прото называется “Дѣвою”, ибо якъ предъ рождествомъ Христовымъ, такъ и въ рождествѣ и по рождествѣ всегда пречистою дѣвою pozostaла.

65. Гдѣ родился Спаситель нашъ Іисусъ Христосъ?

Спаситель нашъ Іисусъ Христосъ родился въ Вифлеемѣ, мѣстѣ Іудейскомъ, въ удобной стайнѣ. (Празднуеме на “Рождество Іисуса Христа” 25-го Дек.)

61. What do we call the mystery, through which the divine nature was united with the nature of man in the divine person of Jesus Christ?

The mystery, through which the Divine nature was united inseparably with the nature of man in the Divine Person of Jesus Christ, is called: **The Mystery of Incarnation.** (We commemorate it on Annunciation Day, the 25th of March.)

62. Did Jesus Christ have a father and mother?

Jesus Christ had in heaven from all time God the Father, but without a mother; and on this earth He had a mother, but without a father.

63. Who was the mother of Jesus Christ on this earth?

The mother of Jesus Christ on this earth was the Purest Virgin Mary.

64. Why is the blessed Virgin Mary called "Virgin."

The Blessed Virgin Mary is called "Virgin" because she always remained a Virgin, incomparably pure, not only before but also at and after the birth of Christ.

65. Where was our Savior Jesus Christ born?

Our Savior Jesus Christ was born in Bethlehem, a place in Judea, in a lowly manger. (We commemorate His birth on Christmas Day, December 25th.)

66. Въ четыредесятый день по рожденіи, что дѣлала съ Іисусомъ Христомъ Богородица?

Въ четыредесятый день по рожденіи Преч. Дѣва Марія по старозаконному обычаю пошла на “выводки” до церкви Іерусалимской и понесла Дѣтя свое жертвовать Богу. (Празднуеме на Стрѣтеніе 2-го Февр.)

67. Гдѣ былъ Іисусъ Христосъ воспитанъ?

Іисуса Христа Пречистая Дѣва Марія съ ся обручникомъ и хранителемъ св. Іосифомъ въ Назаретѣ воспитовали, и Онъ красною повиновался имъ.

68. Что знакомитое дѣлалъ Іисусъ Христосъ тридцатого року життя своего?

Тридцатого року Іисусъ Христосъ принялъ крещеніе отъ Іоанна Крестителя на рѣкѣ Іорданѣ.

69. Что знакомитнаго сталося при крещенію Іисуса Христа?

При крещенію Іисуса Христа отворилося небо и Богъ Отецъ сказалъ: **сей есть Сынъ мой возлюбленный, о немже благоволихъ,** — и Іисусъ видѣ Духа Божія сходяща яко голубя и грядуща на него.

(Празднуеме на Богоявленіе 6. Янв.)

70. Что дѣлалъ Іисусъ Христосъ по Крещенію?

Іисусъ Христосъ по крещенію за три роки проповѣдалъ все то, что намъ вѣро-

66. What did the Blessed Virgin do with Jesus Christ, forty days after his birth?

On the fortieth day after His birth, the Blessed Virgin Mary went to the Church at Jerusalem — according to the old law — and took with her the Child to offer Him to God. (We celebrate this on
....., the 2nd of February.)

67. Where was Jesus Christ brought up?

Jesus Christ was brought up by the Blessed Virgin Mary and her Virgin-Spouse, His guardian, St. Joseph, at Nazareth. He was a dutiful Son.

68. What act of importance did Jesus Christ perform at thirty years of age?

At thirty years of age Jesus Christ was baptized by John the Baptist in the river Jordan.

69. What important event occurred at the Baptism of Jesus Christ?

At the Baptism of Jesus Christ the heavens opened and God the Father said: **"This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased;"** — and Jesus saw the Holy Ghost, in the image of a dove, descending upon him and returning to heaven. (We commemorate this on the day of the Feast of Epiphany, January 6th.)

70. What did Jesus Christ do for three years after His baptism?

For three years after his Baptism, Je-

вати и дѣлати потребно, чтобы 'смы спасены были.

71. Съ чимъ подтвердилъ Иисусъ Христосъ правдивость науки своей?

Иисусъ Христосъ для подтвержденія правдивости науки своей свято жилъ, чудеса чинилъ и пророковалъ.

72. Что называеме чудомъ?

Чудомъ называеме такое дѣло, которое человѣкъ токмо силою Божіею можетъ сдѣлать.

73. Изчисли нѣсколько чудеса Иисусомъ Христомъ сдѣланныя:

Иисусъ Христосъ:

перемѣнилъ воду на вино;

пять хлѣбами насытилъ больше якъ пять тысячъ людей;

збѣуренное море единымъ словомъ утишилъ;

хворыхъ выздоравливалъ;

мертвыхъ воскресилъ.

74. Изчисли нѣсколько пророчествъ Иисуса Христа:

Иисусъ прорекъ:

что Іуда его продастъ;

что Петро его потаитъ;

свои страданія и смерть;

свое воскресеніе, и проч.

sus Christ constantly taught what we must believe and do, to be saved.

71. How did Jesus Christ confirm the truth of His teachings?

Jesus Christ confirmed the truth of His teachings by His saintly life, by His miracles, and by His prophecies.

72. What do we mean by a miracle?

By a miracle we mean an act which man can only do with the power of God.

73. Mention a few miracles performed by Jesus Christ.

Jesus Christ:

changed water into wine;

with five loaves of bread He fed over five thousand people;

with one word He quieted the winds and the waves;

cured diseases of all sorts;

raised the dead to life.

74. Mention a few prophecies of Jesus Christ.

Jesus prophesied:

that Judas would betray Him;

that Peter would deny Him;

His sufferings and death;

that He would rise from the dead; etc.

6) О Тайнѣ Откупленія.

75. Якъ умеръ Іисусъ Христосъ?

Іисусъ Христосъ превеликія страданія претерпѣлъ, кровь свою святѣйшую изльялъ, и отъ жидовъ на Крестѣ распятый умеръ.

76. Могъ-ли Іисусъ Христосъ терпѣти и умерти?

Іисусъ Христосъ якъ человекъ могъ терпѣти и умерти, но не якъ Богъ.

77. Гдѣ умеръ Іисусъ Христосъ?

Іисусъ Христосъ умеръ близъ Іерусалима на горѣ Голгофтѣ, на крестѣ распятый.

78. Что добраго учинилъ намъ Іисусъ Христосъ терпѣніемъ и смертію своею?

Іисусъ терпѣніемъ и смертію своею откупилъ насъ отъ діавола и отъ погибели пекелныя.

79. Якъ повинны мы чествовати Крестъ Христовъ?

Мы повинны Святый Крестъ Христовъ первоядно чествовати, ибо Христосъ крестъ кровію своею посвятилъ, на немъ насъ откупилъ. За то передъ Крестомъ голову открыву, поклонюся, перекрещуся и скажу: “претерпѣвый за насъ страсти Іисусе Христе Сыне Божій помилуй мя.”

b) The Mystery of Redemption.

75. How did Jesus Christ die?

Jesus Christ underwent the greatest sufferings, shed His holy blood and died nailed to the Cross by the Jews.

76. How was it possible for Jesus Christ to suffer and to die?

Jesus Christ could suffer and die as man, but as God he could not.

77. Where did Jesus Christ die?

Jesus Christ died on the Cross on Mount Golgotha, near Jerusalem.

78. What benefit do we derive from the sufferings of Jesus Christ?

By His sufferings and death, Jesus Christ redeemed us from the power of the devil and from eternal damnation.

79. How must we honor the Cross of Jesus?

We must honor the Cross of Jesus above all things, because Christ sanctified the Cross by His own blood and redeemed us upon it. For this reason we uncover our heads before the Cross, make the sign of the Cross, saying: "Jesus, who hast undergone suffering for us, have mercy on me."

80. Куда поѣлся Іисусъ Христосъ по смерти?

Душа Христова изышла въ адъ къ святымъ Отцамъ высвободити ихъ, а тѣло его въ гробъ положено было.

81. Якъ долго осталось мертвое тѣло Іисуса Христа въ гробѣ?

Мертвое тѣло Іисуса Христа до третьяго дня, то есть отъ пятницы до недѣли осталось въ гробѣ.

82. Чтоже учинилъ Іисусъ Христосъ третій день по смерти, въ недѣлю скоро рано?

Третій день по смерти, въ недѣлю скоро рано Іисусъ Христосъ якъ Богъ самъ своею силою воскресъ изъ гроба.

(Празднуеме на Свѣтлое Воскресеніе или Пасху.)

83. По воскресеніи якъ долго пребывалъ Іисусъ Христосъ на семъ свѣтѣ?

По воскресеніи Іисусъ Христосъ за сорокъ дней пребывалъ на земли, тогда же вознесся на небо и сѣлъ одесную, то есть на правицу Бога Отца.

(Празднуеме на Вознесеніе.)

в) О ставѣ души по смерти тѣла.

84. Придетъ-ли еще Іисусъ Христосъ видимо на сей свѣтъ?

Іисусъ Христосъ придетъ еще видимо на сей свѣтъ, на концѣ свѣта. коли будетъ

80. Where did Christ's soul go after His death?

After Christ's death His soul descended into the Limbo to the Holy Fathers, to liberate them; and His body was buried in a tomb.

81. How long did the dead body of Christ remain in the tomb?

The dead body of Christ remained in the tomb for three days: that is from Friday until Sunday.

82. What did Jesus Christ do on the third day after His death, early Sunday morning?

On the third day after His death, early Sunday morning Jesus Christ, of His own power, rose from the dead. (We commemorate this on Easter day.)

83. How long did Christ remain on this earth after His resurrection?

Christ remained on this earth for forty days after His resurrection; He then ascended to heaven and sits at the right hand of God the Father. (We commemorate this on Ascension day.)

c) The State of the Soul after Death.

84. Will Jesus Christ yet return to this earth?

Jesus Christ will yet return to this earth at the end of the world, when He

судити живыхъ и мертвыхъ, праведныхъ и грѣшныхъ.

85. Что станется предъ симъ судомъ?

Передъ симъ судомъ всѣ люди изъ гробовъ воскреснутъ.

86. Сколько разъ будетъ Богъ судити?

Богъ два разъ будетъ судити: разъ сейчасъ по смерти каждого особно, другій разъ же на концѣ свѣта на общемъ судѣ.

87. На что отсудить Богъ душу человѣка на особномъ судѣ?

Богъ на особномъ судѣ осудить душу тамъ гдѣ себѣ душа заслужила, и то или до царства небеснаго, или на Мытарство, или до пекла вѣчнаго.

88. Что есть царство небесное?

Царство небесное есть такое благословенное мѣсто у Бога, гдѣ праведники съ Богомъ въ вѣки радуются.

89. Прочто же не всѣ люди спасутся?

Прото не всѣ люди спасутся, пбо не держать вѣру Христову, и не живутъ по христіански, и такъ грѣшны сѣуть.

90. Что есть пекло?

Пекло есть такое проклятое мѣсто, гдѣ затраченные грѣшники съ діаволами на

will judge the living and the dead, both the good and the wicked.

85. What will take place before this Judgment?

Before this Judgment all men will rise from their graves.

86. How many times does God sit in Judgment?

God sits in judgment two times: once immediately after death, judging each one of us individually; the second time at the end of the world, when He will judge all of us together.

87. What happens to man's soul after the particular (individual) judgment?

God, at the individual judgment, passes judgment on the soul according to what it had deserved: either the kingdom of heaven, Purgatory or eternal hell.

88. What is the Kingdom of Heaven?

The Kingdom of Heaven is a state of beatitude in God, wherein the faithful rejoice forever with God.

89. Why is not every one saved?

Everyone is not saved, because we do not follow the teachings of Christ, do not live as Christians should and thus we are in a state of sin.

90. What is Hell?

Hell is a state of damnation, where the lost sinners will forever burn and suffer

вѣки горѣти и мучитися будутъ, отъ негоже
сохрани насъ Боже!

91. Что есть мытарство — чистилище?

Мытарство—чистилище есть такое мѣ-
сто, гдѣ души про малые грѣхи идутъ до
часу доколѣ неиспокутуются, а за тѣмъ до
неба допустятся.

92. Можно-ли спомагати душамъ на мытар-
ствѣ сущимъ?

Такъ есть: душамъ на мытарствѣ мож-
но спомагати святыми службами, постомъ,
молитвами и добрыми дѣлами.

93. Куда дѣется тѣло человѣка по смерти?

Тѣло человѣка по смерти вернется въ
землю и тамъ будетъ до страшнаго суда Бо-
жіяго, а тогда воскреснетъ.

94. Что чекаетъ на каждого человѣка на кон-
цѣ житія?

На каждого человѣка на концѣ житія
чекають послѣднія рѣчи: Смерть, судъ, пек-
ло или царство небесное.

6. О Бозѣ Душѣ освятителѣ (Просвѣтителѣ).
а) О благодати Божіей.

95. Что заслужилъ намъ Іисусъ Христосъ
терпѣніемъ и смертію своею?

Іисусъ Христосъ терпѣніемъ и смертію
своею заслужилъ намъ благодать (ласку —
милость) у Бога.

with the devils, from which fate may God save us.

91. What is Purgatory?

Purgatory is a state where the souls of those people who have committed lesser sins are sent; here they stay for a short time until they have made reparation and then they are admitted to Heaven.

92. Is it possible to help those in Purgatory?

It is possible; we can help the souls in Purgatory by offering for them the sacrifice of the Mass, by fasting, by prayer and by doing good deeds.

93. What happens to man's body after death?

After death, man's body returns to earth and it remains there until Judgment day, when it will be resurrected.

94. What are the things that await man at the end of life?

Death, Judgment, hell or the kingdom of Heaven, await each man at the end of life.

6. God the Holy Ghost (the Enlightener.)

a) The Grace of God.

95. What is the chief effect of the suffering and death of Jesus?

The chief effects of the sufferings and death of Jesus is that He regained the grace of God for us.

96. Что есть благодать (ласка — милость) Божія?

Благодать Божія есть даръ Божій, которымъ станемся святыми, милыми предъ Богомъ, сынами Божиими, и наслѣдниками царствія небеснаго.

97. Кто освящаетъ насъ благодатію Божіею?

Благодатію Божіею Богъ Духъ Святый освящаетъ насъ.

98. Кто обѣщаль намъ заслати Духа Святаго?

Духа Святаго заслати обѣщаль намъ Іисусъ Христосъ.

99. Коли прійшолъ Богъ Духъ Святый?

Богъ Духъ Святый десятаго дня по вознесеніи въ видѣ огненныхъ языковъ прійшолъ на Апостоловъ.

Богъ Духъ Святый прійшолъ на Апостоловъ десятаго дня по вознесеніи въ видѣ огненныхъ языковъ.

100. Кто есть Духъ Святый?

Духъ Святый есть третья въ Троицѣ Святой особа съ Отцемъ и Сыномъ единъ правдивый Богъ.

101. Отъ кого происходитъ Богъ Духъ Святый?

Богъ Духъ Святый происходитъ отъ Отца и Сына отъ вѣка.

96. What do you mean by the grace of God?

By the grace of God I mean a gift of God, by means of which we become justified (sanctified) and pleasing to God; the sons of God and heirs to the kingdom of heaven.

97. Who sanctifies us with the grace of God?

God the Holy Ghost sanctifies us with the grace of God.

98. Who promised to send us the Holy Ghost?

Jesus Christ promised to send us the Holy Ghost.

99. When did God the Holy Ghost come down to us?

God the Holy Ghost came down upon the Apostles in the form of tongues of fire on the tenth day after the ascension. (We commemorate this on Whitesunday, or Pentecost; that is on the fiftieth day after the Resurrection.)

100. Who is the Holy Ghost?

The Holy Ghost is the third person of the Blessed Trinity, true God, one with the Father and the Son.

101. From whom does the Holy Ghost proceed?

The Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father and the Son from all time.

102. Есть-ли потребна благодать Божія до спасенія?

Благодать Божія до спасенія такъ дуже потребна есть, что безъ благодати Божіей никто не можетъ спасенъ быти.

103. Гдѣ освящаетъ насъ благодатию своею Богъ Духъ Святыи?

Богъ Духъ Святыи освящаетъ насъ благодатию своею въ Святомъ Крещеніи и въ другихъ Тайнахъ.

б) О Христіанско-Католической Церкви.

104. Гдѣ есть Богъ Духъ Святыи?

Богъ Духъ Святыи есть на всякомъ мѣстѣ, но ласкою своею особливо въ Католической Церкви и въ душахъ праведныхъ.

105. Что дѣлаетъ Богъ Духъ Святыи въ Католической Церкви?

Богъ Духъ Святыи непрестанно управляетъ Нею, сохраняетъ Ю отъ блуда въ вѣрѣ, и освящаетъ Ю до конца свѣта.

106. Якіе суть дары Святаго Духа въ душахъ праведныхъ?

Дары Святаго Духа суть слѣдующіе сѣмь:

1. Премудрость,
2. Разумъ,
3. Совѣтъ,

102. Is the grace of God necessary for salvation?

The grace of God is so very necessary for salvation, that without the grace of God no one can be saved.

103. How does the Holy Ghost sanctify us with His grace?

The Holy Ghost sanctifies us in holy Baptism and through the other Sacraments.

b) The Christian Catholic Church.

104. Where is God the Holy Ghost?

God the Holy Ghost is everywhere, and in His grace He abides especially in the Catholic Church and in the souls of the just.

105. What does the Holy Ghost do in the Catholic Church?

The Holy Ghost directs Her constantly, guards Her from errors in faith, and sanctifies Her until the end of the world.

106. What are the gifts of the Holy Ghost in the souls of the just?

The gifts of the Holy Ghost are the following seven:

1. Wisdom,
2. Understanding,
3. Counsel,

4. Крѣпость;
5. Вѣдѣніе (Знаніе),
6. Благочестіе,
7. Страхъ Божій.

107. Якіе суть плоды Святаго Духа?

Плоды Святаго Духа суть слѣдующіе девять:

1. Любовь,
2. Радость,
3. Миръ,
4. Долготерпѣніе,
5. Благодать,
6. Милосердіе,
7. Вѣра,
8. Кротость,
9. Воздержаніе.

108. Что дѣлали Апостолы пріавши Духа Святаго?

Апостолы пріавши Духа Святаго проповѣдали науку Христову и крестили вѣрующихъ въ Христа.

109. Успѣшное было-ли проповѣданіе Апостоловъ?

Проповѣданіе Апостоловъ такъ успѣшное было, что на первое проповѣданіе Апостола Петра три тысячъ людей приступили, на другое же пять тысячъ, и наука Христова скоро распространилася по цѣломъ свѣтѣ.

4. Fortitude,
5. Knowledge,
6. Piety,
7. Fear of the Lord.

107. What are the fruits of the Holy Ghost?

There are nine fruits of the Holy Ghost:

1. Charity,
2. Joy,
3. Peace,
4. Patience, Long-suffering,
5. Benignity, Mildness,
6. Goodness,
7. Faith,
8. Modesty, Chastity,
9. Continency.

108. What did the Apostles do after they had received the Holy Ghost?

After the Apostles had received the Holy Ghost they preached the teachings of Christ and baptized those who believed in Christ.

109. Was the preaching of the Apostles fruitful?

The preaching of the Apostles was so fruitful that the first time the Apostle Peter preached, three thousand people were converted; the second time, five thousand; and the teachings of Christ were quickly spread all over the world.

110. Якъ называли покрещенныхъ?

Покрещенныхъ по именѣ Христа христіанами называли.

111. Таже кто есть христіанинъ?

Христіанинъ есть каждый человѣкъ, который въ имя Отца и Сына и Святаго Духа покрещень есть.

112. Якъ жили первые христіаны?

Первые христіаны жили въ святости и единодушно, якъ святое Письмо кажетъ: “Народу же вѣровавшему было сердце и душа една.” (Дѣян. Ап. 4, 32.)

113. Мали-ли первые христіаны настоятелей?

Такъ есть! Первые христіаны жили въ видимой сполечности, которою управляли Святый Петро и прочіи единадцать Апостолы.

114. Якъ называлася сія христіанская сполечность?

Христіанская сполечность называлася: Христіанская или Католическая (Соборная) Церковь.

115. Что есть Католическая Церковь?

Католическая Церковь есть собраніе правовѣрныхъ христіанъ, которые живутъ въ единой вѣрѣ, едиными тайнами, подъ управленіемъ Епископовъ, между которыми

110. By what name were the baptized known?

The baptized were known by the name: Christians, after the name of Christ.

111. Who, then, is a Christian?

Every one who is baptized in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, is a Christian.

112. How did the first Christians live?

The first Christians lived in sanctity and one in spirit, as the Gospel says: "The hearts and souls of the faithful were as one." (Acts of the Apostles, 4:32.)

113. Did the first Christians have superiors?

Yes indeed! The first Christians lived in a visible community which was governed by Saint Peter and the other eleven Apostles.

114. What was the name of this community of Christians?

This community of Christians was called: **The Christian or Catholic (Universal) Church.**

115. What is the Catholic Church?

The Catholic Church is the congregation of all the faithful who profess the same doctrine, partake of the same Sacraments, and are governed by Bishops, among whom

видимою головою есть Епископъ Римскій, Папа, верховнаго Апостола Петра наслѣдникъ.

116. Таже чи не Христосъ-ли есть голова Церкви?

Христосъ есть невидима голова Церкви.

117. Прочто лишиль Иисусъ Христосъ видиму голову про Церковь свою?

Иисусъ Христосъ лишиль видиму голову Церкви про сохраненіе единости меже вѣрниками.

118. Кого постановилъ Иисусъ за видиму голову Церкви?

За видиму голову Церкви Иисусъ Христосъ постановилъ Петра Апостола, пбо:

1. на немъ, якъ на скалѣ сбудоваль свою церковь;

2. ему отдалъ ключи царствія небеснаго (Матѳея 16, 18—19.)

3. ему казалъ: “Паси агнцы моя, и паси овцы моя”, (Іоаннъ 21, 15—16.) и симъ поручилъ ему розказовати цѣлому стаду;

4. за него молился Иисусъ, чтобы вѣра его не оскудѣла (неуменьшалася) и розказалъ ему, чтобы въ вѣрѣ утвердилъ братьевъ своихъ. (Лука, 22, 32.)

the visible head is the Pope, the Bishop of Rome, the successor of the chief Apostle Peter.

116. But is not Christ Himself the Head of the Church?

Yes; Jesus Christ is the invisible Head of the Church.

117. Why did Jesus Christ leave a visible head for His Church?

Jesus Christ left a visible head for His Church for the purpose of maintaining unity among the members.

118. Whom did Jesus Christ make the visible head of the Church?

Jesus Christ made the Apostle Peter the visible Head of the Church, because:

1. Christ built His Church upon Peter as upon a true foundation stone;

2. to him He gave the keys of the Kingdom of God (Mat. 16:18 — 19);

3. to him He said: "Feed My lambs, feed My sheep," (John 21:15 — 16), whereby He appointed him to govern the whole flock;

4. for him Jesus prayed, that his faith might not fail and ordered him to confirm his brethren in their faith (Luke 22:32.)

119. Потребно-ли было, чтобы Церковь и по смерти Петра имѣла видиму голову?

Такъ есть, потребно было, чтобы Церковь и по смерти Петра имѣла видиму голову, ибо Церковь Христова, Католическая имѣть стояти до конца свѣта, и Ю ани самыя пекелныя силы не преможутъ.

120. Кто есть наслѣдникомъ Апостола Петра?

Наслѣдникомъ Апостола Петра есть **Епископъ Римскій**, кого Папою и Святѣйшимъ Отцемъ называеме.

121. Которые суть наслѣдниками прочихъ единадцать Апостоловъ?

Наслѣдниками единадцать Апостоловъ суть **Епископы**.

122. Имѣютъ-ли Епископы помощниковъ въ духовной службѣ?

Епископамъ въ духовной службѣ помогаютъ **священники**.

123. Прочно повинны христіаны чествовати епископовъ и священниковъ?

Вѣрные христіаны имѣютъ чествовати Голову Церкви, и съ нимъ соединенныхъ Епископовъ и священниковъ, ибо они учатъ въ имени Господа Бога, они чрезъ Тайны удѣляютъ ласку Божию, и провадятъ насъ до вѣчнаго спасенія.

За то казалъ Іисусъ Христосъ имъ: “Слушай вась, мене слушаеть, и отме-

119. Was it necessary that the Church should have a visible head even after the death of Peter?

Yes, it was necessary that the Church have a visible head even after the death of Peter, because the Church of Christ, the Catholic Church, must last till the end of time, and even the powers of hell shall not prevail against Her.

120. Who are the successors of the Apostle Peter?

The **Bishops of Rome** are the successors of the Apostle Peter. The bishop of Rome is called the Pope or the Most Holy Father.

121. Who are the successors of the other eleven Apostles?

The other **Bishops** are the successors of the eleven Apostles.

122. Do the Bishops have assistants in their sacred duties?

The Bishops in their sacred duties have the assistance of the **Priests**.

123. Why are Christians obliged to honor the Bishops and the Priests?

Faithful Christians are obliged to honor the Head of the Church and the Bishops and Priests united with Him, because they teach in the name of God the Father, they administer the grace of God through the Sacraments, and they lead us unto everlasting salvation.

таяйся васъ, мене отметається.” (Лука 10, 16.)

в) Знаки Прадиввой Церкви.

124. Сколько церквей основалъ Иисусъ Христосъ?

Иисусъ Христосъ основалъ лишь едину Церковь, ибо “единъ есть Богъ, едина вѣра, едино крещеніе”, и такъ лишь едина церковь можетъ быть правдивою.

125. Чи восточная и западная католическая церковь суть двѣ Церкви?

Нѣтъ! восточная и западная католическая церковь, хотя въ обрядахъ и разнствуеть, однакожъ въ вѣрѣ есть една якъ солнце восточное и западное есть одно.

126. Якіе суть знаки правдивой Церкви?

Знаками правдивой Католической Церкви суть сіи четыре, которые во “Символѣ Вѣры” (Вѣрую) изчисляются такъ:

“Вѣрую.... во 1. едину, 2. святую, 3. соборную и 4. Апостольскую Церковь.

127. Христова Церковь прочто называется единою?

Христова Церковь протѣ называется единою, ибо едину имѣеть вѣру, едину голову, едину науку и еднакія святія Тайны уживаеть.

For this reason Jesus Christ said: "He that heareth you, heareth Me; and he that despiseth you, despiseth Me" (Luke 10:16.)

c) Attributes and Marks of the Church.

124. How many churches did Jesus Christ institute?

Jesus Christ instituted but one Church, because: "One is God, one is Faith and one is Baptism", and thus there can be only one true Church.

125. Are the Eastern and the Western Catholic Church two distinct churches?

No! the Eastern and the Western Churches, although they differ in rites, nevertheless are one in faith, just as it is the same sun — whether in the east or in the west.

126. By what marks may the true Catholic Church be known?

The true Catholic Church may be known by these four marks, which are enumerated in the Apostles' Creed:

"I believe..... in the 1. **One**, 2. **Holy**, 3. **Catholic** and 4. **Apostolic Church**."

127. Why is the Church called One?

The Church is called One because **She** has the same faith, She has a common Head, She has the same teaching, and She has the same Sacraments.

128. Церковь Христова прочто называется Святою?

Христова Церковь прото называется Святою, ибо она отъ самаго Иисуса Христа установленна, кровію его пренайсвятѣйшою освященна, Святымъ Духомъ наставляется, вѣру, науку и Тайны святыя имѣетъ, и тѣми вѣрныхъ своихъ освящаетъ, въ ней святыи всегда находятся.

129. Церковь Христова прочто называется Соборною-Католическою?

Христова Церковь прото называется Соборною или Католическою, ибо изъ всѣхъ народовъ свѣта сего есть собранна, и соборами святыхъ отцевъ бороненна.

130. Церковь Христова прочто называется Апостольскою?

Христова Церковь прото называется Апостольскою, ибо:

1. Она самое тое вѣритъ, что Апостолы вѣрили и проповѣдали;

2. и днесъ въ науцѣ Апостольской и подѣ владѣніемъ Апостольскихъ наслѣдниковъ, подѣ Римскимъ Папою и подѣ Епископами пребываетъ.

131. Для чего установилъ Иисусъ Христосъ Церковь?

Иисусъ Христосъ для того установилъ Церковь, чтобъ черезъ Ню людей до правдивой вѣры и до вѣчнаго спасенія провадилъ.

128. Why is the Church called Holy?

The Church is called Holy, because She was founded by Jesus Christ Himself, and sanctified by His most holy blood; because She is preserved by the Holy Ghost; because Her teachings and Sacraments are holy; because through them She sanctifies Her members; and because at all times in Her there were to be found Saints.

129. Why is the Church called Catholic or Universal?

The Church is called Catholic or Universal, because it is a congregation of people of all nations of the world; and because it is shielded by the Synods of the Holy Fathers of the Church.

130. Why is the Church called Apostolic?

The Church is called Apostolic, because:

1. She believes and teaches the same things which the Apostles themselves believed and taught;

2. She even to-day persists in the teachings of the Apostles, and the administration of the successors of the Apostles: the Roman Pope and the Bishops.

131. For what purpose did Jesus Christ establish the Church?

Jesus Christ established the Church in order that by Her He might lead all men to the true Faith and to eternal Salvation.

132. Съ чимъ провадитъ насъ Церковь до вѣчнаго спасенія?

До вѣчнаго спасенія Церковь провадитъ насъ непомыльнымъ преподаваніемъ и ученіемъ Христовой вѣры и святыми тайнами.

133. Можетъ-ли Церковь помылится въ ученію вѣры и моральности?

Церковь въ ученію вѣры и моральности есть непомыльна (не можетъ похибити), ибо Іисусъ Христосъ приобѣщаль:

1. что съ нею будетъ каждый день до скончанія свѣта. (Мат. 28, 20.);

2. что Духъ Святый, “Духъ Истины съ нею будетъ на вѣки”. (Іоан. 14, 16.);

3. что “врата пекла неодолюють ей”. (Мат. 16, 18.)

134. Должны-ли мы повиноватися Церкви?

Такъ есть! Мы должны повиноватися Церкви, ибо:

1. Она учитъ насъ на правдиву вѣру, и она роздаваетъ намъ ласку Божу;

2. ибо самъ Іисусъ Христосъ сказалъ: “Кто же и церковь преслушаетъ, буди тебѣ якоже язычникъ и мытарь.” (Мат. 18, 17.)

132. In what way does the Church lead to eternal salvation?

The Church leads to eternal salvation by Her infallible authority and the teaching of the Doctrine of Christ and through the holy Sacraments.

133. Can the Church err when it teaches a doctrine of faith or morals?

The Church when it teaches a Doctrine of Faith or Morals, is infallible (cannot err) because Jesus Christ promised:

1. that "He will be with Her all days, even to the consummation of the world" (Mat. 28:20);

2. that the Holy Ghost, "the Spirit of Truth will abide with Her forever" (John 14:16);

3. that "the gates of hell shall not prevail against her" (Mat. 16:18).

134. Are we obliged to submit to the authority of the Church?

Yes, we are all obliged to submit to the authority of the Church, because:

1. She teaches us the true faith, and She distributes the grace of God;

2. Jesus Christ Himself said: "If he will not hear the Church, let him be to thee as the heathen and the publican" (Mat. 18:17).

135. Кто есть уdomъ Церкви?

Удами Церкви суть:

1. **Святые** въ небѣ, составляющіе **славную** Церковь Христову;

2. на земли правовѣрные христіаны составляющіе **воинствующую** Церковь Христову;

3. души усопшихъ на мытарствѣ страждующія составляющія **страдающую** Церковь Христову.

136. Якая связь есть меже тройкими членами Церкви?

Святые въ небѣ за насъ молятся, душамъ въ мытарствѣ мы помогаемъ молитвами, добрыми дѣлами, особливо же святыми службами, а мы туй на земли, если душа наша есть полна освящающею ласкою Божіею участны во всѣхъ жертвахъ Церкви, въ молитвахъ и добрыхъ дѣлахъ всѣхъ христіанъ.

137. Якъ называемъ сію связь членовъ Церкви?

Сію связь членовъ Церкви называемъ: **Соединеніемъ Святыхъ.**

138. Чи всѣ католики единымъ обрядомъ исповѣдуютъ вѣру?

Нѣтъ! Хотя вѣра и Церковь Христова есть едина, но христіаны различными способами — обрядами исповѣдуютъ вѣру.

135. Who are the members of the Church?

The following are members of the Church:

1. The **Saints** in Heaven, composing the Church **Triumphant**;

2. The faithful Christians on earth, composing the Church **Militant**;

3. The souls of the dead who are in Purgatory, composing the Church **Suffering**.

136. What bond of union exists between the three-fold membership of the Church?

The bonds of union existing between the three-fold membership of the Church are: The Saints in heaven pray for us; we help the souls in Purgatory by our prayers and good deeds, particularly through the sacrifice of Holy Mass; and we, on this earth, if our soul is filled with the sanctifying grace of God partake of all the sufferings of the Church, in all the prayers and good deeds of all Christians.

137. What do we call this union of membership of the Church?

This union of the membership of the Church we call: the **Communion of Saints**.

138. Do all Catholics profess the faith under the same rite?

No! Although the faith and Church of Christ is one, Christians profess the faith with differing customs or rites.

139. Якій есть обрядъ, которымъ ты исповѣдуешь свою вѣру?

Мой обрядъ есть восточно-греческому подобный рускій обрядъ.

140. Суть-ли въ католической Церкви и иншіе обряды?

Такъ есть! Въ католической церкви и на востоку и на западѣ суть различны обряды, меже которыми найрозпространеннѣйшій есть латинскій или римскій.

141. Таже довольно-ли токмо умомъ вѣровати?

Нѣтъ! Не довольно токмо умомъ вѣровати, но вѣру и устами исповѣдати и внѣшними знаками, то есть обрядомъ изъяснити потребно есть.

142. Яку коротку форму установила Церковь для исповѣданія вѣры?

Церковь для исповѣданія вѣры установила коротку форму въ **“Символѣ вѣры”** — то есть въ молитвѣ: “Вѣрую въ единого Бога....” (Зри 130. сторону.)

143. Чи потребно до спасенія все вѣровати, что Святая Мати Церковь Католическая преподаваетъ вѣровати?

До спасенія потребно все вѣровати, что Св. Мати Церковь католическая приказуетъ вѣровати, бо кто не вѣруетъ все то, тотъ грѣшитъ и не можетъ быти спасенный.

139. What is the rite, with which you profess your faith?

The rite with which I profess my faith is the Rusin Rite, similar to the Eastern Greek Rite.

140. Are there then other rites in the Catholic Church?

Yes! In the Catholic Church, both in the East and in the West there are different rites; among these, the one which is most widely spread is the Latin or Roman Rite.

141. Is it sufficient to believe with the mind alone?

No! It is not sufficient to believe with the mind alone; it is necessary to profess the faith by word too, as well as by outward signs, that is through our rites.

142. What short form did the Church institute for the confession of faith?

The Church instituted a short form for the confession of faith in the **“Apostles’ Creed”**, that is the prayer: “I believe in one God.....” (See page 131.)

143. Is it necessary for salvation to believe everything which the Church proposes for our belief?

It is necessary for salvation to believe everything which the Church proposes for our belief, because he who does not believe all She teaches, commits a mortal sin and cannot be saved.

144. Чи потрібно до спасенія все знати, що Свята Мати Церковь Католическая преподавать?

До спасенія не потрібно все знати, що святая Мати Церковь преподаваетъ.

145. Что долженъ каждый христіанинъ знати и вѣровати, чтобы спасенный былъ?

Каждый христіанинъ чтобы спасенный былъ неотмѣнно долженъ знати и вѣровати

Пять рѣчи:

1. Что есть единъ Богъ въ тріехъ особахъ, себѣ равныхъ: Богъ Отець, Богъ Сынъ, Богъ Духъ Святой;

2. Что Богъ есть праведный судія, который добрымъ царство небесное даруетъ, а злыхъ пекломъ вѣчнымъ караетъ;

3. Что Сынъ Божій стался человѣкомъ, абы насъ отъ гибели вѣчныя откупилъ;

4. Что душа человѣческая есть безсмертна;

5. Что ласка (благодать) Божія къ спасенію потребна есть.

146. Что есть каждому христіанину приказано, абы научился и зналъ на память?

Каждому христіанину приказанно есть абы научился и на память зналъ также пять рѣчи:

144. Is it necessary for salvation to know everything which the Church proposes for our belief?

It is not necessary for salvation to know everything which the Church proposes for our belief.

145. What must every Christian know and believe in order that he may be saved?

Every Christian, in order to be saved, must know and believe:

Five Truths:

1. That there is one God in three Persons, equal in all things: God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost;

2. That God is a just judge, who rewards the good with the kingdom of heaven and punishes the wicked with eternal hell;

3. That the Son of God became man, in order to redeem us from eternal damnation;

4. That man's soul is immortal;

5. That the grace of God is necessary for salvation.

146. What is every Christian required to learn and know by heart?

Every Christian is required to learn and know by heart five other things:

1. Молитву Господню, то есть: “Отче нашъ” и Богородичну, то есть: “Богородице Дѣво”;

2. Исповѣданіе вѣры, то есть: “Вѣрую въ единого Бога”;

3. Десять заповѣди Божія и шесть заповѣди церковныя;

4. Семь таинъ Христовыхъ;

5. Науки о повинностяхъ христіанско-католическихъ.

147. Откуда можно научиться, что вѣрити и знати потребно каждому христіанину?

Что каждому Христіанину вѣрити и знати потребно изъ **Катихизиса** можно научиться.

148. Что есть Катихизисъ?

Катихизисъ есть наука христіанская, которая научаетъ насъ:

1. что вѣрити и знати потребно до спасенія;

2. якъ по христіански побожно жити.

1. The Lord's Prayer, that is: "Our Father....." and the Angelical Salutation, that is "Hail Mary.....";

2. The Apostles' Creed, that is: "I believe in the one God.....";

3. The Ten Commandments of God and the Six Commandments of the Church;

4. The Seven Sacraments instituted by Christ;

5. The Christian Catholic teachings and obligations.

147. Where may we find what is necessary for every Christian to know and believe?

What every Christian must believe and know may be found in the **Cathecism**.

148. What is the **Cathecism**?

The **Cathecism** is the summary of Christian Doctrine, which teaches us:

1. what we must know and believe to be saved;

2. how we must lead a pious Christian life.

ЧАСТЬ ДРУГАЯ.

І. О НАДЕЖДѢ.

149. Достаточно токмо вѣрити въ Бога?

Нѣтъ, не довольно токмо вѣрити въ Бога, но и надѣяться потребно на Бога и у Бога и отъ Бога.

150. Что есть надежда?

Надежда есть даръ Божій, которымъ человѣкъ ожидаетъ отъ Бога все тое пріяти, что Богъ обѣщаль.

151. Прочно на самого Бога надѣяться?

Прото надѣяться на самого Бога, ибо лишь самъ Богъ есть непохибно праведный, вѣрный и всемогущій, “а всякъ человѣкъ ложь”.

152. Что намъ Богъ обѣщаль и что надѣе-
мся отъ Бога пріяти?

Богъ обѣщаль на семъ свѣтѣ пріяти милость Божію и всѣ къ спасенію прошенія, а на другомъ свѣтѣ царство небесное.

153. Якъ обѣщаль намъ Богъ спасеніе?

Богъ такъ обѣщаль намъ спасеніе, если Его спознаеме, Его щиро любити бу-

PART TWO.

I. HOPE.

149. Is it sufficient merely to believe in God?

No; it is not sufficient to merely believe in God; we must also rely on God, have hope in God and have confidence in God.

150. What is Hope?

Hope is a gift of God, by which man confidently expects from God all the things which God promised.

151. Why must we hope in God Himself?

We must hope in God Himself, because only God Himself is alone infinitely true, faithful and omnipotent, and "all mankind is imperfect."

152. What did God promise us and what do we hope to receive from God?

God promised that in this world we will receive the grace of God through our prayers which are a help toward our salvation; and in the next world, he promised us the kingdom of heaven.

153. How did God promise us salvation?

God promised us salvation, if we learn to know Him, if we truly love Him, if we

деме, Ему пріязно служити, т. е. Его заповѣди держати будеме.

154. Можемъ-ли Богу служить?

Съ Его святою милостію и помощію можемъ и повинны мы Богу служить.

155. Доколѣ имѣеть держати надѣя наша?

Надѣя наша ажъ до смерти имѣеть держати; — по смерти же и вѣра и надежда перестанеть, но любовь и въ небѣ останеть.

156. Изъ чего познати надѣю нашу?

Надѣю нашу познати изъ молитвы.

II. О МОЛИТВѢ.

157. Что то есть молитися къ Богу?

Къ Богу молитися значить: мысль и сердце къ Богу воздвигнути, съ Богомъ бесѣдовати и отъ Бога душеспасительныя вещи просити.

158. Есть-ли потребно молитися къ Богу?

Къ Богу молитися есть потребно, пѣо молитися Христосъ приказалъ и научилъ, и мы сами отъ себе ничего не маемъ, но все отъ Бога ожидаемъ.

159. О что можемъ молитися?

Молитися можемъ о все, что найпервѣе душѣ нашей а такъ тѣлу потребно есть.

faithfully obey Him, that is if we keep His Commandments.

154. Can we serve God?

With the help of His sanctifying grace we are not only able, but we are also obliged to serve Him.

155. How long must our hope last?

Our hope must last until death; — after death both hope and faith will cease; love alone will continue even in heaven. (Love — Charity.)

156. Wherein do we see proof of our hope?

We see proof of our hope in our prayers.

II. PRAYER.

157. What is prayer to God?

Prayer to God is raising our mind and our heart to God to converse with Him, asking from Him those things which are for the benefit and salvation of our souls.

158. Is it necessary to pray to God?

It is necessary to pray to God, because Christ taught and admonished us to pray, and we have nothing whatever by ourselves, but receive everything from God.

159. For what may we pray?

We may pray for everything which is first of all necessary for the good of our souls, and then for those things which are beneficial for our bodies.

160. Также можемъ отъ Бога и сегосвѣтныя добра, якъ здоровья, честь, маетность просити?

Можемъ отъ Бога и здоровья и честь и маетность просити, если то есть въ славу Божию и къ спасенію душѣ нашей.

161. За кого имѣешь молитися Богу?

Молитися маю Богу за родину свою, за верхность такъ духовную, якъ и за свѣтскую, за добродѣтелей моихъ, еще и за воевогъ моихъ.

162. Можъ-ли молитися и за мертвыхъ?

За мертвыхъ не лишь можно, но и повинны мы молитися, но токмо за тѣхъ мертвыхъ, которые на мытарствѣ до часу задержанны, ожидаютъ блаженный покой и царство небесное.

163. Коликокая есть молитва?

Молитва есть четверокая:

1. Молитва умоляющая, въ которой славимъ Бога;

2. умѣряющая, въ которой просимъ добротливого Бога презирати наши грѣхи;

3. благодарственная, въ которой благодаримъ, дякуемъ Богу за пріятія отъ него добра;

4. просящая, въ которой отъ Бога души и тѣлу нашему до спасенія потребныя просимъ.

164. Где можно молитися Богу?

Богу хоть где можъ молитися, но знакомитно въ церкви.

160. May we then ask God even for temporal goods, such as health, honor and wealth?

We may ask God for health, honor, wealth, if these are for the glorification of God and will lead to the salvation of our soul.

161. For whom must we pray to God?

We must pray to God for our relatives; for the government, both spiritual and temporal; for those who do good to us; and even for our enemies.

162. May we pray for the dead?

We not only may, but we are even obliged to pray for them; but only for those departed ones who are temporarily detained in Purgatory and who are waiting for a blessed repose in the kingdom of heaven.

163. How many kinds of prayer are there?

There are four kinds of prayer:

1. Prayer of praise, in which we glorify God;

2. Prayer of entreaty, in which we beg God to pardon our sins;

3. Prayer of thanksgiving, in which we thank God for the good things we receive from Him;

4. Prayer of petition, in which we ask from God things for the good of our body and for the salvation of our soul.

164. Where may we pray to God?

We may pray to God everywhere, but especially in Church.

165. Прочто знакомишно въ Церкви маешь молитися?

За то маю знакомишно въ церкви молитися, ибо:

1. Церковь есть домъ Божій, и въ церкви Иисусъ Христосъ пребываетъ въ святѣйшой Евхаристіи на престолѣ;

2. ибо народная въ церкви молитва есть сплѣнѣйшая и Богу пріемнѣйшая.

166. На котору молитву научилъ насъ самъ Иисусъ Христосъ?

Иисусъ Христосъ научилъ насъ на молитву: “Отче нашъ.”

167. Что содержитъ молитва: “Отче нашъ”?

Молитва “Отче нашъ” содержитъ въ себѣ все, что душѣ и тѣлу нашему потребно.

168. Якъ называется молитва: “Отче нашъ”?

Молитва “Отче нашъ” называется — “молитва Господня.”

169. Сколько просьбъ маеть въ себѣ молитва Господня?

Молитва Господня маеть сѣмь просьбъ.

170. Кого маешь по Бозѣ найпервѣе чествовати на небѣхъ?

По Бозѣ найпервѣе, преизрядно маю чествовати Пресвятую Богородицу Дѣву Марію.

165. Why should we particularly pray in church?

We ought particularly to pray in Church, because:

1. church is the dwelling of God, and Jesus Christ is present in church in the most Holy Eucharist on the altar;

2. because the prayer of people collectively in church is more effective and is more acceptable to God.

166. What prayer did Jesus Christ Himself teach us?

Jesus Christ Himself taught us the Lord's Prayer.

167. What does the Lord's Prayer contain?

The Lord's Prayer contains all that is needed for the good of both our bodies and our souls.

168. What is the name of the prayer "Our Father.....etc."?

The prayer "Our Father.....etc." is called "The Lord's Prayer."

169. How many petitions are there in the Lord's Prayer?

In the Lord's Prayer there are seven petitions.

170. After God, whom should you honor most in heaven?

After God, I must honor most the Blessed Virgin Mary.

171. Прочто маешъ такъ изрядно честовати Дѣву Марію?

За то маю преизрядно честовати Дѣву Марію, ибо она есть мати Божія (Исусъ Христова) и наша мати пренайсвятѣйшая.

172. Котрою молитвою хвалиме найпріємнѣйше Пресвяту Богородицу?

Пресвяту Богородицу найпріємнѣйше хвалиме съ молитвою: **“Богородице Дѣво радуйся”**, которая молитва называется: **“молитва Богородична.”**

173. Сколько частей имѣетъ молитва Богородична?

Молитва Богородична имѣетъ три части:

1. первую часть: **“Богородице Дѣво, радуйся благодатная Маріе, Господь съ тобою, благословенна ты въ женахъ”** — научилъ святой Архангелъ Гавріиль;

2. другая часть: **“И благословенъ плодъ чрева твоего”** — додана изъ поздравленія Елисаветы;

3. третью часть: **“Яко родила еси Христа Спаса избавителя душамъ нашимъ”** — святая мати Церковь доложила.

174. Коли маешъ молитися?

Молитися маю: рано и вечеръ, предъ яденіемъ и по яденіи, предъ начинаніемъ и по скончаніи всякаго дѣла, словомъ во всѣхъ живота нашего случаяхъ.

171. Why must you thus exceptionally honor the Blessed Virgin Mary?

I must honor so exceptionally the Blessed Virgin Mary, because She is the mother of God (Jesus Christ) and She is also our most Holy Mother.

172. With what prayer do we honor the Blessed Virgin Mary most appropriately?

We honor the Blessed Virgin Mary most appropriately with the prayer: **“Hail Mary.....”**, which is also known as the **“Angel’s Salutation.”**

173. How many parts are there to the Angel’s Salutation?

The Angel’s Salutation consists of three parts:

1. first part: **“Hail Mary full of grace, the Lord is with Thee, blessed art Thou amongst women”** — taught us by the Archangel Gabriel;

2. second part: **“and blessed is the fruit of Thy womb”** — added from the greeting of Elizabeth;

3. third part: **“For Thou hast born Christ the Savior and liberator of our souls”** — added by the Holy Church.

174. When must we pray?

We must pray: in the morning and evening; before and after meals; before beginning and after completing every act; in other words: on every occasion in life.

ЧАСТЬ ТРЕТЬЯ.

О ЛЮБВИ.

175. Есть-ли довольно до спасенія вѣрити и надѣяться на Бога?

Нѣтъ, не довольно до спасенія токмо вѣрити и надѣяться на Бога, но и любить Бога потребно и ближняго своего.

176. Что есть Любовь?

Любовь есть даръ Божій, которымъ чловѣкъ Бога любить отъ всего сердца своего выше всякаго сотворенія, а ближняго такъ, якъ самаго себе.

177. Кто правдиво любить Бога?

Тотъ любить Бога правдиво, кто заповѣди Божія держитъ и такъ побожное христіанское житіе провадитъ.

178. Суть-ли заповѣди Божія, чтобы любить Бога и ближняго своего?

Суть двѣ:

1. Первая наибольшая заповѣдь сія есть:

Возлюбиши Господа Бога твоего всѣмъ сердцемъ твоимъ и всею душою твоею, и всею мыслию твоею;

PART THREE.

I. CHARITY OR LOVE.

175. Is it sufficient for salvation to believe and hope in God?

No; for salvation it is not sufficient to believe and hope in God; it is also necessary to love God and to love our neighbor.

176. What is Charity or Love?

Charity is a gift of God, a virtue, by which we love God with all our hearts above all creatures, and love our neighbor as ourselves.

177. Who truly loves God?

He truly loves God, who keeps His Commandments and thus lives a pious Christian life.

178. Are there commandments of God to love God and to love our neighbor?

There are two such commandments:

1. The first and most important is:

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, with thy whole soul, with thy whole strength and with thy whole mind;

2. А другая заповѣдь первой подобна есть:

Возлюбиши ближняго твоего якъ самъ себе.

179. Кто есть ближній нашъ?

Ближній нашъ есть каждый человѣкъ, хотя бы и непріятель нашъ былъ.

180. Чѣмъ показуеме, что ближняго любиме?

Любовь къ ближнему показуеме, если ему и сердцемъ добръ пожадаемъ и дѣломъ добръ чинимъ.

181. Якъ называются тѣ добрыя дѣла, которыми ближнему спомагаемъ?

Тѣ добрыя дѣла, которыми ближнему спомагаемъ, называются: “милосердные учинки.”

182. Сколько и которые суть милосердныхъ учинки надлежащіе до души?

Милосердные учинки надлежащіе до души суть сіи седмь:

1. Согреѣшающаго исправить,
2. Неукаго научати,
3. Сомнѣвающемуся добръ порадити,
4. За ближняго Бога молити,
5. Смутнаго потѣшити,
6. Кривды претерпѣти,
7. Вины отпущати.

2. The second, similar to the first, is:
Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

179. Who is our neighbor?

Every one, even though he were our enemy, is our neighbor.

180. In what way do we show our love for our neighbor?

We show our love toward our neighbor when we desire good for him in our hearts and do good to him.

181. What do we call those good works by means of which we help our neighbor?

Those good deeds by which we help our neighbor are called: The Corporal and Spiritual Works of Mercy.

182. What are the Spiritual Works of Mercy?

There are seven Spiritual Works of Mercy:

1. To admonish sinners;
2. To instruct the ignorant;
3. To counsel the doubtful;
4. To pray for our neighbor;
5. To comfort the sorrowful;
6. To bear wrongs patiently;
7. To forgive injuries.

183. Сколько и которые суть милосердные учинки надлежащіе до тѣла?

Милосердные учинки надлежащіе до тѣла суть сіи семь:

1. Голоднаго накормити,
2. Жаждущаго напоити,
3. Голаго приодѣти,
4. Хвораго нащивити,
5. Вязня выкупити,
6. Подорожняго въ домъ пріяти,
7. Мертваго погребсти.

184. Гдѣ приказуется любовь къ Богу и ближнему?

Любовь къ Богу и ближнему приказуется обширнѣйше въ десять Божіихъ заповѣдяхъ.

185. Счисли десять Божія заповѣди:

Десять заповѣди Божія:

1. Азъ (я) есмь Господь Богъ твой, да не будутъ тебѣ Бози иніи кромѣ мене.

2. Не призывай имя Господа Бога твоего на даремно.

3. Памятай, абысь день недѣльный святить.

4. Чти отца твоего и мать твою, да благо ти будетъ и долголѣтень будешь на земли.

5. Не убій.

6. Не чужоложь.

7. Не укради.

183. What are the Corporal Works of Mercy?

There are seven Corporal Works of Mercy:

1. To feed the hungry;
2. To give drink to the thirsty;
3. To clothe the naked;
4. To visit the sick;
5. To ransom the imprisoned; (to visit the imprisoned);
6. To harbor the harborless;
7. To bury the dead.

184. Where are we commanded to love God and to love our neighbor?

We are commanded to love God and to love our neighbor most expressly in the Ten Commandments of God.

185. Say the Ten Commandments of God.

The Ten Commandments of God are:

1. I am the Lord thy God; thou shalt not have strange gods before Me.

2. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.

3. Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day.

4. Honor thy father and thy mother that it may be well with thee, and that thou mayest live long on this earth.

5. Thou shalt not kill.

6. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

7. Thou shalt not steal.

8. Не будь свѣдкомъ фальшивымъ противъ ближняго твоего.

9. Не пожадай жены ближняго твоего.

10. Не пожадай ани жадной вещи ближняго твоего.

186. Коли, кто, гдѣ и чрезъ кого далъ десять заповѣди Божія?

Въ старомъ законѣ, самъ Господь Богъ на горѣ Синайской, чрезъ Мойсея далъ десять свои заповѣди.

187. Якъ были раздѣлены десять заповѣди Божія?

На одной таблицѣ были три заповѣди, которыя надлежать до любви къ Богу, а на другой таблицѣ семь, которыя надлежать до любви къ ближнему.

188. Можетъ-ли каждый человекъ заповѣди Божія поддержати?

Заповѣди Божія съ помощію Божіею каждый человекъ легко можетъ поддержати, ибо они не суть тяжки.

189. Что обѣщаетъ Богъ тѣмъ, которые Его заповѣди поддержать?

Тѣмъ, которые его заповѣди поддержать, Богъ обѣщаетъ благословеніе и на семь и на другомъ свѣтѣ.

8. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

9. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife.

10. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods.

186. When, where, by whom and through whom were the Ten Commandments given.

In the Old Testament, on Mount Sinai, God Himself, through Moses, gave us the Ten Commandments.

187. How were the Ten Commandments divided?

The Ten Commandments were divided into two parts; on one tablet were three commandments, which pertain to the love for God; on the other tablet there were seven, which pertain to the love for our neighbor.

188. Can every man keep the commandments of God?

The Commandments of God can be kept by every man with the help of God, very easily, because they are not difficult to keep.

189. What does God promise to those who keep His commandments?

To those who keep His commandments God promises His blessing both in this world and in the next.

190. Чѣмъ грозить Богъ тѣмъ, которые Его заповѣди преступлять?

Тѣмъ, которые его заповѣди переступлять, Богъ грозить проклятіемъ и на семь и на другомъ свѣтѣ, — во вѣки.

191. Прочто же не всѣ люди держать заповѣди Божія?

Заповѣди Божія многіе люди про свою злобу не держать; предъ человѣкомъ есть доброе и злое; человѣкъ имѣетъ свободную волю, на которую страну хочетъ, волю свою наклонити можетъ.

192. Что приказуетъ “Первая заповѣдь Божая”?

Первая заповѣдь Божая приказуетъ, абы люди лишь единого правдиваго Бога вѣрили, любили, на него надѣялися, ему служили и его умоляли.

193. Что заказуетъ первая заповѣдь Божая?

Первая заповѣдь Божая заказуетъ:

1. больше боговъ не вѣрити,
2. рукотвореннымъ болванамъ не кланяться,
3. на ворожки, баяня не допускаться.

194. Свободно-ли есть небесныхъ святыхъ честовати и на помощь ихъ призывати?

Небесныхъ святыхъ честовати и на помощь ихъ призывати свободно и Богу при-

190. How does God punish those, who transgress His commandments?

Those who transgress His commandments God punishes in this world and also in the next world by eternal damnation.

191. Why then does not every one keep God's commandments?

Many people transgress the Commandments of God because of their wickedness; before man there is good and evil; man has a free will and he can direct his will in either direction, as he wants to.

192. What are we commanded by the first commandment?

The first commandment commands us to believe in only the one true God, to love Him, to hope in Him, to serve Him, and to adore Him.

193. What is forbidden by the first commandment?

The first commandment forbids us:

1. to believe in more than one God;
2. to adore craven (carved) images;
3. to allow ourselves to be led astray by sorcery, fortune telling or witchcraft.

194. Is it permissible to honor the heavenly saints and to solicit their help?

To honor the heavenly saints and to solicit their help is permissible, and is pleas-

емно, ꙗко они суть прїатели Божїи и намъ у Бога помощницы, а чрезъ святыхъ и Бога прославляемъ.

195. Свободно-ли есть образы святыхъ честовати?

Образы святыхъ свободно есть честовати, ибо не самый образъ честуемъ, но того, кто на образѣ есть изображенный.

196. Что заказуеть другая заповѣдь Божая?

Другая заповѣдь Божая заказуеть:

1. надаремно или ложно божитися, или
2. присѣгати,
3. лаяти,
4. проклинати,

ибо имя Божье святое есть.

197. Что приказуеть третья заповѣдь Божая?

Третья заповѣдь Божая приказуеть:

чтобы день недѣльный святити и перестати отъ работы и Богу служити.

198. Что приказуеть четвертая заповѣдь Божая?

Четвертая заповѣдь Божїя приказуеть дѣтямъ своихъ родителей, отца и мать честовати, то есть ихъ любити, слухати, за нихъ Бога молити, имъ помагати.

ing to God, because they are pleasing to God, and are our helpers before God, and through the saints we also glorify God.

195. Is it permissible to show respect to the pictures and images of saints?

It is permissible to show respect to the pictures and images of saints, because we do not respect the picture itself, but him, who is depicted on the picture.

196. What is forbidden by the second commandment?

The second commandment forbids:

1. all false or rash oaths;
2. blasphemy;
3. cursing;

because the name of God is holy.

197. What are we commanded by the third commandment?

The third commandment commands us to keep holy the Sabbath day, to refrain from work, and to serve God.

198. What are we commanded by the fourth commandment?

The fourth commandment commands children to show reverence for their parents, that is to love them, obey them, pray for them, and to be of help to them.

199. Что обѣщаетъ Богъ дѣтямъ, которыя отца и мать честуютъ?

Дѣтямъ, которыя отца и мать честуютъ, Богъ обѣщаетъ благословеніе свое и долгое житіе.

200. Чѣмъ грозитъ Богъ нечестивымъ дѣтямъ?

Богъ нечестивымъ дѣтямъ грозитъ проклятіемъ и карою на семь и на другомъ свѣтѣ.

201. Кого повинны мы еще честовати и любить?

Мы повинны честовати и любить:

1. родный край, нашу отчину,
2. матерну мову,
3. верхность духовную и свѣтскую.

202. Что заказуетъ пятая заповѣдь Божая?

Пятая заповѣдь Божая заказуетъ:

1. абы никого, ани самага себе, ани другаго не убити,
2. чтобы ни себѣ самому, ни другому не шкодити въ здоровлю,
3. не гнѣватися на другаго.

203. Что повинны мы дѣлати, если другому шкodu зробили на тѣлѣ или на душѣ?

Кто другому шкodu сдѣлалъ на тѣлѣ или на душѣ, долженъ пожаловати грѣхъ

199. What does God promise to children who obey their parents?

To children who obey their parents God promises His blessing and a long life.

200. How does God punish irreverent children?

God punishes irreverent children by His curse, and by punishments in this world and the next.

201. For what else must we have reverence and love?

We must also have reverence and love for:

1. our native land;
2. our native language;
3. the church and civil authorities.

202. What are we commanded by the fifth commandment?

The fifth commandment commands us:

1. to kill no one, neither ourselves nor others;
2. to cause injury to the health of neither ourselves nor others;
3. to bear malice to no one.

203. What must we do when we have injured our neighbor either in body or soul?

When we have injured our neighbor either in body or soul, we must repent the

свой и запричиненну шкodu навернути, по-
правити.

204. Что заказуетъ шестая заповѣдь Божая?

Шестая заповѣдь Божая заказуетъ
всяку нечистоту тѣлесну, и все то что до
грѣха тѣлеснаго приводить, якъ то: злое то-
варищество, ганебное позираніе, спѣванія,
бесѣды, дотыканіе, чтаніе безсормныхъ
книгъ.

205. Чѣмъ караль Богъ грѣхъ нечистоты?

Богъ грѣхъ нечистоты караль съ пото-
помъ и огненнымъ дождемъ, который стеръ
съ лица земли мѣста Содому и Гомору.

206. Что заказуетъ седмая заповѣдь Божая?

Седмая заповѣдь Божая заказуетъ:

чтобы ничъ людское не украсти, жад-
ную шкodu и кривду другому не учинити,
разомъ же приказуетъ чужое навернути и
шкodu наградити, ибо дотолѣ не отпустится
грѣхъ, пока не навернется шкoda.

207. Что заказуетъ осьмая заповѣдь Божая?

Осьма заповѣдь Божая заказуетъ:

1. чтобы не свѣдчити ложно на ближ-
няго нашего,
2. не цыганити,

sin and repair the evil to the best of our ability.

204. What is forbidden by the sixth commandment?

The sixth commandment forbids all bodily impurity and everything which leads to bodily impurity, such as: bad companionship, unchaste looks, songs, words, touches, and the reading of obscene books.

205. How did God punish the sin of impurity?

God punished the sin of impurity by the flood, and the rain of fire, which wiped from the face of the earth the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

206. What is forbidden by the seventh commandment?

The seventh commandment forbids us:
to steal anything from our neighbor, or to injure our neighbor in his property by robbery or theft; at the same time it commands us to restore the property of others, to repair injuries done, because this sin is not forgiven until reparation is made for it.

207. What does the eighth commandment forbid?

The eighth commandment forbids us:
1. to give false witness against our neighbor:
2. to lie:

3. не осуждати,
4. не оклеветати,
5. не высмѣвати,
6. не прозывати, —

ибо мы всегда правду повинны говорить.

208. Что заказуетъ девятая заповѣдь Божая?

Девятая заповѣдь Божая заказуетъ:
не лишь дѣла нечистотныя, но и по-
жадливость и мысль на грѣхъ тѣлесный.

Христось бо общаетъ:

“Блаженни чистіи сердцемъ, яко тѣи
Бога узрятъ.”

209. Что заказуетъ десятая заповѣдь Божая?

Десятая заповѣдь Божія заказуетъ не
лишь крадежъ, но и пожадливость на чу-
жое, чтобы каждый человѣкъ своимъ захо-
дился.

О ПЯТЬ ЗАПОВѢДЯХЪ ЦЕРКОВНЫХЪ.

210. Кромѣ десять заповѣдей Божіихъ
суть-ли и нынѣ заповѣди?

Кромѣ десять заповѣдей Божіихъ суть
и пять заповѣди церковныя.

3. to judge rashly;
4. to slander;
5. to deride; (detract or calumniate);
6. to call others names;

because we are commanded always to tell the truth.

208. What does the ninth commandment forbid?

The ninth commandment forbids:
not only impure acts, but also impure desires and thoughts.

Christ Himself promised:

“Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.”

209. What does the tenth commandment forbid?

The tenth commandment forbids not only stealing, but all voluntary desire for our neighbor's goods, so that every man may be content with what is his.

THE FIVE COMMANDMENTS OF THE CHURCH.

210. Besides the commandments of God, are there any other commandments?

Besides the Ten Commandments there are Five Commandments of the Church.

211. Которыя суть заповѣди церковныя?

Пять заповѣди церковныя:

1. Дни святочныи святити,
2. Въ недѣлю и свято службу Божию слухати,
3. Приказанныи посты постити,
4. Каждого року исповѣдаться и причаститься,
5. Въ постахъ не свадьбовати.

212. Что приказуетъ первая заповѣдь церковная?

Первая заповѣдь церковная приказуетъ, чтобы не токмо недѣлю, но и дни святочные святити, отъ работы перестати и богослуженію съучаститься.

213. Что приказуетъ другая заповѣдь церковная?

Другая заповѣдь церковная приказуетъ, чтобы христіаны въ недѣлю и въ день святочный святую службу Божию цѣлу и побожно слухали.

214. Довольно-ли самую токмо службу Божую слухати?

Службу Божию повинны мы слухати подъ грѣхомъ смертельнымъ, но не вольно лѣноватися и на утреню и на вечерню приходить, ибо лѣнивство до хвалы Божіей есть грѣхъ.

211. Name the commandments of the Church.

The Five Commandments of the Church are:

1. To keep holy all Sundays and Holidays of obligation;

2. To hear Mass on all Sundays and Holidays of obligation;

3. To fast and abstain on days appointed by the Church;

4. To make a confession and receive Communion at least once every year;

5. Not to make merry during times of lent.

212. What are we commanded by the first commandment of the Church?

The first commandment commands us to keep holy not only Sundays, but also all Holidays instituted by the Church, to refrain from servile work on these days, and to take part in the public worship of God.

213. What are we commanded by the second commandment of the Church?

By the second commandment we are commanded: that Christians on Sundays and Holidays should hear the whole Mass with due attention, reverence and devotion.

214. Is it sufficient only to hear Mass?

We are obliged to hear Mass under penalty of mortal sin, but it is not proper to neglect going to the morning services and to vespers also, because slothfulness toward religious exercises is a sin.

215. Что приказуетъ третья заповѣдь церковная?

Третья заповѣдь церковная приказуетъ установленнымъ посты поддержати.

Постити значить, въ сихъ дняхъ не токмо отъ мяса, молока, масла и прочихъ масныхъ стравъ воздержатися, но разъ токмо на день до сытости уживати.

216. Что приказуетъ четвертая заповѣдь церковная?

Четвертая заповѣдь церковная приказуетъ каждого року — хотя разъ около Пасхи — исповѣдаться и причаститься.

217. Что заказуетъ пятая заповѣдь церковная?

Пятая заповѣдь церковная заказуетъ въ посты свадьбовати, ибо дни постные суть дни покаянія.

218. Кромѣ сего что есть еще должностію каждого христіанина?

Кромѣ сего должностію каждого христіанина есть по своей возможности помогати церковь свою удержати.

О СЕДМЪ ТАЙНАХЪ ХРИСТОВЫХЪ.

219. Довольно-ли токмо вѣровати и заповѣди поддержати, чтобы есме спасены были?

До спасенія не довольно токмо вѣровати и заповѣди поддержати, но повинны мы

215. What are we commanded by the third commandment of the Church?

The third commandment of the Church commands us to observe the prescribed days of fasting.

To fast means to not only abstain on all days of fast from meat, milk, butter and lardy foods, but also to eat only one full meal that day.

216. What are we commanded by the fourth commandment of the Church? •

The fourth commandment of the Church commands us to confess every year at least once a year, on or about Easter time, and to receive Communion then.

217. What is commanded by the fifth commandment of the Church?

The fifth commandment of the Church forbids us to make merry during times of fast or lent, because the days of fast are days of penance.

218. In addition to this, what else is the duty of every Christian?

In addition to this it is the duty of every christian to aid and support his church according to his ability.

THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS.

219. Is it sufficient to merely believe and keep the commandments, in order that we may be saved?

It is not sufficient for salvation to only believe and keep the commandments; we

и тѣ средства ласки уживати, которыя Богъ установилъ, бо безъ ласки не можеме ани вѣровати, ани заповѣди подержати.

220. Можеме-ли и мы сами себѣ заслужити ласку Божію?

Ласку Божію сами себѣ не можеме заслужити, но ласку даетъ намъ Богъ Духъ Святый, за заслуги Іисуса Христа.

221. Гдѣ можеме достати ласку Божію?

Ласку Божію можеме достати въ святыхъ Тайнахъ.

222. Якія ласки подавають намъ святія Тайны?

Тайны подають намъ ласку Божію или оправдающую или освящающую.

223. Что есть Тайна?

Тайна есть знакъ видимый невидимой ласки Божіей отъ Христа для нашего спасенія установленный.

224. Сколько Тайны установилъ Іисусъ Христосъ?

Іисусъ Христосъ установилъ ани меньше, ани больше, токмо семь Тайнъ. Сіи Тайны Христовы новаго закона суть:

1. Крещеніе,
2. Мвропомазаніе,
3. Евхаристія,
4. Покаяніе,

are obliged also to make use of those means of grace, which God instituted, because without grace we can neither believe, nor keep the commandments.

220. Are we able by ourselves to earn for ourselves the grace of God?

We are not able by ourselves to earn the grace of God; we are given the grace of God by the Holy Ghost, which Jesus has merited for us.

221. Where can we receive the grace of God?

We can receive the grace of God in the Sacraments.

222. What sort of grace do we receive in the Sacraments?

In the Sacraments we receive sanctifying or justifying grace.

223. What is a Sacrament?

A Sacrament is a visible sign of the invisible grace of God, instituted by Jesus Christ for the salvation of our souls.

224. How many Sacraments did Jesus Christ institute?

Jesus Christ instituted neither more nor less than seven Sacraments. These Sacraments of the New Testament are:

1. Baptism,
2. Confirmation,
3. Holy Eucharist,
4. Penance,

5. Священство,
6. Малженство,
7. Елеопомазаніе.

225. Которыя тайны подають намъ ласку оправдающую и которыя освящающую?

Ласку оправдающую подають намъ Крещеніе и Покаяніе, и прото сіи двѣ Тайны называются **Тайнами мертвыхъ**; прочія Тайны подають ласку освящающую и зато называются **Тайнами живыхъ**.

226. Каждый-ли человѣкъ пріимаетъ ласку Божію изъ святыхъ Тайнъ?

Не каждый пріимаетъ ласку Божію изъ святыхъ Тайнъ, но токмо тотъ, кто добръ приготовится къ нимъ, ибо безъ приготовленія большій грѣхъ есть, который грѣхъ называется: **Святокрадство**.

227. Кто можетъ выслужити или подавати святыя Тайны?

Святыя Тайны обычайно токмо освященна особа, то есть: Епископъ или Іерей можетъ выслужити.

228. Можно-ли всѣ Тайны и больше разъ за живота пріимати?

Больше разъ токмо сіи четыре можно пріимати: Евхаристію, Покаяніе, Малженство, Елеопомазаніе; — сіи три Тайны же:

5. Holy Orders,
6. Matrimony,
7. Extreme Unction.

225. Which sacraments give us sanctifying and which justifying grace?

We receive justifying grace in the Sacraments of Baptism and Penance, and for this reason these Sacraments are called **“the Sacraments of the dead”**; the other Sacraments give us sanctifying grace and are therefore called **“the Sacraments of the living.”**

226. Does everyone receive the grace of God from the sacraments?

Not everyone receives the grace of God in the Sacraments, but only those, who properly prepare to receive them, because to receive the Sacraments unworthily is a great sin, called a **sacrilege**.

227. Who is empowered to administer the sacraments?

Ordinarily, only a properly ordained person can administer the Sacraments, that is: the Bishop or the Priest.

228. Can all the sacraments be received more than once in a life time?

Only the following four Sacraments can be received more than once: Holy Eucharist, Penance, Matrimony, Extreme Unction; --- the following three Sacraments: Baptism, Confirmation and Holy

Крещеніе, Мвропомазаніе и Священство токмо разъ за живота, ибо сіи выражаютъ на души печать незмазательную.

О ТАЙНАХЪ ОСОБНО.

229. Которая есть першая и найпотребнѣйшая Тайна?

Першая и найпотребнѣйшая Тайна есть: Крещеніе.

230. Что есть Святое Крещеніе?

Крещеніе есть Тайна, въ которой чело-вѣкъ очищается на душѣ отъ грѣха перво-роднаго и отъ всѣхъ грѣховъ, которыи предъ крещеніемъ учинилъ, и становится членомъ Святой Матери Церкви.

231. Кто можетъ крестити?

Крестити обычайно лишь священникъ можетъ, но въ смертельной нуждѣ кто-нибудь.

232. Что есть Св. Тайна Мвропомазаніе?

Мвропомазаніе есть Св. Тайна, въ которой чело-вѣкъ окрещенный пріимаетъ укрѣпительную ласку Божію Святаго Духа, чтобы вѣру свою смѣло постоянно исповѣдати могъ.

233. Которая есть наибольшая Св. Тайна?

Св. Евхаристія есть наибольшая Св. Тайна, въ которой подъ видами хлѣба и

Orders, can be received only once in a life time, because these imprint on the soul an indelible spiritual mark.

THE SACRAMENTS INDIVIDUALLY.

229. Which is the first and most necessary sacrament?

The first and most necessary Sacrament is: Baptism.

230. What is the sacrament of Baptism?

Baptism is a Sacrament in which man is cleansed in his soul from the original sin and from all the sins, which he has committed before Baptism, and in which he becomes a member of the Church.

231. Who can baptize?

Ordinarily only an ordained person (priest) may baptize, but in danger of death, when necessary, anyone can baptize.

232. What is the sacrament of Confirmation?

Confirmation is a Sacrament in which the baptized person receives the strengthening grace of God the Holy Ghost, so that he may steadfastly and bravely profess his faith.

233. Which is the greatest sacrament?

The greatest Sacrament is the Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist in which we

вина пріимаемъ самаго Господа Бога нашего Іисуса Христа, Его живое Тѣло и Кровь.

234. Когда установилъ Іисусъ Христосъ Найсвятѣйшую Тайну Евхаристію?

Найсвятѣйшу Тайну Евхаристію Господь нашъ Іисусъ Христосъ на тайной вечерѣ установилъ, когда съ учениками своими агнца пасхальнаго ѣлъ.

235. Якъ установилъ Іисусъ Христосъ Тайну Евхаристіи?

Іисусъ взялъ въ руки свои хлѣбъ, благословилъ, преломилъ и далъ ученикамъ своимъ и сѣи слова изрекъ: **“Пріимите, ядите, сіе есть тѣло мое.”** Посему пріемъ чашу съ виномъ, благословилъ, далъ ученикамъ и сѣи слова изрекъ: **“Пійте отъ нея всѣ, сія есть кровь моя новаго завѣта.”** И приказалъ: **“Сіе творите во мое воспоминаніе.”**

236. Что сталося, когда Іисусъ изрекъ слова: **“Сіе есть тѣло мое”**?

На слова Іисуса: **“Сіе есть тѣло мое”**, хлѣбъ невидимо перемѣнился въ истинное и живое тѣло Іисуса Христа.

237. Что сталося, когда Іисусъ изрекъ слова: **“Сія есть Кровь моя”**?

На слова Іисуса: **“Сія есть кровь моя”**, вино невидимо перемѣнилось въ истинную и живую кровь Іисуса Христа.

receive the living flesh and blood of our Lord God Jesus Christ Himself, under the appearances of bread and wine.

234. When did Jesus Christ institute the sacrament of Holy Eucharist?

Jesus Christ instituted the Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist at the Last Supper, when He was eating the Pascal Lamb with His Apostles.

235. How did Jesus Christ institute the sacrament of Holy Eucharist?

Jesus took in His hands bread, blessed it, and broke and gave it to His Disciples, saying: **“Take ye, and eat, this is My body.”** After that, in like manner, He took the chalice with wine in it, blessed it, and gave it to His Disciples, saying: **“Drink ye all of this, this is My blood, of the New Testament.”** And added: **“Do this for a commemoration of Me.”**

236. What happened when Jesus said the words: **“This is My body”**?

Upon the words of Jesus: **“This is My body”** the bread was invisibly changed into the true body of Jesus Christ.

237. What happened when Jesus said the words: **“This is My blood”**?

Upon the words of Jesus: **“This is My blood”** the wine was invisibly changed into the true blood of Jesus Christ.

238. Словами: “Сіе творите въ мое воспоминаніе” — кому далъ Іисусъ приказъ и власть хлѣбъ въ тѣло его, вино въ кровь его перемѣняти?

Словами: “Сіе творите въ мое воспоминаніе” Іисусъ ученикамъ своимъ и ихъ наслѣдникамъ: Епископамъ и Іереямъ далъ приказъ и власть хлѣбъ въ его тѣло а вино въ его кровь перемѣняти.

239. Гдѣ перемѣняютъ Епископы и Священники хлѣбъ въ Тѣло и вино въ Кровь Іисуса Христа?

Епископы и Священники хлѣбъ въ Тѣло и вино въ Кровь Іисуса Христа перемѣняютъ въ Святой Литургіи, въ святой Службѣ Божой.

240. Что есть Литургія, Св. Служба Божая?

Св. Литургія есть жертва Новаго Завета, въ которой самъ Іисусъ Христосъ подъ видами хлѣба и вина, руками священника такъ приношаетъ себе за насъ грѣшныхъ Богу въ жертву безкровную, якъ себе на крестѣ въ жертву принесть, кровь свою пролявше.

241. Есть-ли Св. Тайна Евхаристія токмо жертва?

Святая Тайна Евхаристія есть не токмо жертва, но и кормъ души нашей.

238. By the words: “Do this for a commemoration of Me” --- to whom did Jesus give a command and power to change bread and wine into His sacred flesh and blood?

By the words: “**Do this for a commemoration of Me**” Jesus gave power to change bread and wine into His sacred flesh and blood to His Apostles and their successors: the Bishops and Priests.

239. Where do the Bishops and Priests change bread into the flesh and wine into the blood of Jesus Christ?

The Bishops and Priests change bread into the flesh and wine into the blood of Jesus Christ in the Mass, the holy Liturgy.

240. What is Liturgy or Holy Mass?

Liturgy is the sacrifice of the New Testament in which Jesus Christ Himself, under the appearances of bread and wine, by the hands of the Priest, in a bloodless manner, so offers Himself for us sinners to His heavenly Father, as He once offered Himself on the Cross, shedding His blood.

241. Is the Holy Eucharist then only a sacrifice?

The Holy Eucharist is not only a sacrifice, but also a propitiation, and a food for our souls.

242. Коли питаеме, кормиме душу нашу святою Евхаристією?

Душу нашу святою Евхаристією питаеме въ святомъ Причастіи.

243. Якъ повинны мы приступати къ св. Причастію?

Къ святому Причастію повинны мы съ чистою душею приступати.

244. Что повиненъ ты чинити передъ св. Причастіемъ если душа твоя нечиста, но грѣшна?

Если моя душа нечиста, но грѣшна, долженъ я передъ святымъ Причастіемъ душу свою въ Святой Тайнѣ Покаянія очистити.

245. Что есть Св. Тайна Покаяніе?

Святое Покаяніе есть такая Тайна, въ которой грѣшный человекъ, ежели правдиво покается, пріимаетъ отъ Бога чрезъ разрѣшеніе священника отпущеніе грѣховъ по Крещеніи учиненныхъ.

246. Отъ кого получилъ священникъ сію власть грѣхи отпущати?

Священникъ власть грѣхи отпущати получилъ отъ самаго Іисуса Христа, который казалъ: “Имже отпустите грѣхи отпустятся имъ.”

242. When do we feed our soul with the Holy Eucharist?

We feed our soul with the Holy Eucharist when we receive Communion.

243. How are we obliged to approach Holy Communion?

We are obliged to approach Holy Communion with a pure soul.

244. What must you do before Holy Communion, if your soul is unclean, is in sin?

If my soul is unclean, is in sin, I must cleanse my soul in the Sacrament of Penance before partaking of Holy Communion.

245. What is the sacrament of Penance?

The Sacrament of Penance is a Sacrament in which one who is in a state of sin, if he is heartily sorry for the sins, and sincerely confesses them, is forgiven his sins, committed since Baptism, by the Priest, in the place of God.

246. From whom did the Priest receive the power to forgive sins?

The priest received this power to forgive sins from Jesus Christ Himself, who said: "Whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven them."

247. Что отпущается въ св. Исповѣди?

Въ святой Исповѣди отпущается грѣхъ, вѣчная кара за грѣхи, то есть пекло, и часть дочасныхъ каръ, но не всѣ дочасны кары.

248. Что потребно есть къ тому, чтобы грѣшникъ отпущеніе грѣховъ своихъ получилъ?

Чтобы грѣшникъ отпущеніе грѣховъ своихъ получилъ, потребно есть, чтобы:

1. грѣхи свои спозналъ,
2. малъ жаль сердечный за грѣхи,
3. пріобѣщаль полѣпшатися,
4. о всѣхъ грѣхахъ своихъ искренно
высповѣдался, и
5. за грѣхи покутоваль.

249. Свободно-ли въ св. исповѣди нѣкій грѣхъ затаити?

Въ святой Исповѣди не свободно ани единъ смертельный грѣхъ затаити, кто бо тaitь, тотъ еще большій грѣхъ на себе за-тягуеть.

250. Свободно-ли отъ отца духовнаго наложенную покуту оставить, перемѣнити или убольшити?

Грѣшнику духовнымъ отцемъ наложенную покуту не свободно оставить, или на меньшу перемѣнити, но убольшити полезно есть.

247. What is forgiven in the sacrament of Penance?

In the Sacrament of Penance is forgiven the guilt of sin; the eternal punishment for sin, that is Hell; and part of the temporal punishment, although not all of it.

248. What is necessary in order that the sinner receive forgiveness for his sins?

In order that the sinner receive forgiveness for his sins, it is necessary that:

1. he recognize his sins;
2. he be heartily sorry for his sins;
3. he promise to amend his life;
4. he make a sorrowful declaration (confession) of his sins;
5. he do penance for his sins.

249. Is it allowed to hold back any sin whatever in Confession?

In Confession it is not permissible to omit or hold back any sin, and who-so-ever knowingly omits a mortal sin, commits even a more grievous sin.

250. Are we permitted to neglect the Penance which the Priest has enjoined, or to change it, or increase it?

The sinner is not permitted to not perform or change the Penance enjoined by the Priest; but to increase it is meritorious.

251. Что есть покута?

Покута есть такая духовная кара, которую отецъ духовный на исповѣди за грѣхи наложилъ, на прикладъ: молитва, постъ, милостыня, поклоны, наверненіе шкoды и проч.

252. Можно-ли дочасну кару отъ Бога за грѣхи заслуженную нѣкимъ способомъ намѣстити?

Дочасну кару за грѣхи можно намѣстити и выполнить чрезъ отпусты.

253. Что есть Отпустъ?

Отпустъ есть отпущеніе той дочасной кары, которую грѣшникъ по пріятіи отпущенія грѣховъ въ святой исповѣди и по покутованіи за грѣхи еще больше заслужилъ отъ Бога терпѣти чи на семь, чи на другомъ свѣтѣ въ мытарствѣ.

254. Что потребно до правдиваго отпуста?

До правдиваго отпуста потребно:

1. чтобы грѣшникъ правдивое покаяніе и святую исповѣдь добрѣ отправилъ, и такъ, чтобъ душа его въ станѣ ласки божіей освящающей была;

2. точно повиненъ выполнить все то, что святая Матерь Церковь пожадаетъ въ отпустѣ.

251. What is Penance?

Penance is such a spiritual punishment, which the Priest enjoins in confession for sins, for example: prayer, fasting, works of mercy, prostration, repairing injuries done, etc.

252. Can we discharge the temporal punishment due for our sins in any way?

The temporal punishment due for our sins can be substituted and discharged by indulgences.

253. What is an Indulgence?

An indulgence is a remission, granted out of the Sacrament of Penance, of that temporal punishment, which even after the sin is forgiven, we have yet to make satisfaction for to God, either in this world or the next, in Purgatory.

254. What is required to gain an Indulgence?

To gain an indulgence, it is necessary that:

1. the sinner shall make a contrite and sincere confession, and thus that his soul be in the state of sanctifying grace;

2. that he should exactly perform all the good works prescribed by Holy Mother Church for gaining the indulgence.

255. Что намѣститъ въ отпустѣ дочасныя нашія кары?

Дочасныя кары намѣстятъ безмѣрны заслуги Христовы, и всѣхъ Святыхъ.

256. Кто маеть власть подавати отпустъ?

Отпустъ подавати власть маеть:

а) Святая Церковь, и ей голова Римскій Отецъ, и

б) съ его дозволомъ Епископы.

257. Можъ-ли отпустъ приспособляти за души усопшихъ?

Отпустъ якъ просьбу можъ приспособляти и за души усопшихъ.

258. Гдѣ получаютъ священники свое освященіе и власть выслужити св. Тайны?

Священники свое освященіе въ Св. Тайнѣ Священства получаютъ.

259. Что есть Св. Священство?

Св. Священство есть такая Тайна, въ которой человѣкъ пріимаетъ отъ Бога власть и силу на духовное служеніе.

260. Которыя суть степени Священства?

Степени священства суть сіи три:

255. What replaces in the indulgence our temporal punishment?

Our temporal punishment is replaced in an indulgence from the inexhaustible treasure of the merits of Christ and of His Saints.

256. Who has the power to grant an indulgence?

a) The Church, and the head of the Church, the Roman Pope, and

b) with his permission, the bishops, have the power to grant indulgences.

257. Is it possible to offer an indulgence for the souls of the departed?

Yes, indulgences may be gained for the benefit of the souls in Purgatory, as a supplication.

258. Where do the priests get their orders and authority to administer the sacraments?

The priests receive their orders in the Sacrament of Holy Orders.

259. What is the sacrament of Holy Orders?

Holy Orders is that Sacrament in which those who receive it are given by God the full power of priesthood as well as the authority to discharge the sacred duties of the priesthood.

260. What are the degrees of the Priesthood?

There are three degrees of the priesthood:

1. Діаконство,
2. Іерейство—Священство,
3. Епископство.

261. Что есть Св. Малженство?

Малженство есть такая Тайна, въ которой хлопъ и женщина побираются въ неразлучное, въ согласіи и любви сожитіе до смерти и дѣти свои богабойно воспитати.

262. Что есть Св. Елеопомазаніе?

Елеопомазаніе есть такая Тайна, въ которой помазаніемъ освященного елея душа смертельно хвораго потѣшается и укрѣпляется, здоровья же тѣла навернется, если то къ душевному спасенію потребно есть.

263. Что должны быти послѣдныи слова умирающаго?

Умирающій на послѣдъ най въздыхнетъ такъ:

“Господи Іисусе Христе Боже мой, въ руцѣ твои предаю духъ мой! Аминь.”

О ПРАВЕДНОСТИ ХРИСТІАНСКОЙ.

264. Въ чемъ состоитъ справедливость христіанина?

Справедливость (добродѣйность) христіанина состоитъ въ томъ, чтобы мы варовалися отъ грѣха и доброе чинили, будьме добродѣйны христіаны.

1. The order of Deacons,
2. The order of Priests,
3. The order of Bishops.

261. What is the Sacrament of Matrimony?

Matrimony is that Sacrament in which two single persons, man and woman, are joined or married to live together inseparably, in harmony and love, till death, and to rear children in the fear of God.

262. What is Extreme Unction?

Extreme Unction is that Sacrament in which the soul of the mortally sick, by the anointing with holy oil, is comforted and fortified, and often the health of the body returns, if this is necessary for the salvation of the soul.

263. What should be the last words of one dying?

The last words of the dying should be:
“My Lord God Jesus Christ, I tender my soul in Thy hands! Amen.”

CHRISTIAN RIGHTEOUSNESS.

264. In what does Christian righteousness (well-doing) consist?

Christian righteousness (well-doing) consists in guarding ourselves from sin, and doing good deeds.

О ГРѢХАХЪ.

265. Прочто повинны мы отъ грѣха вароваться?

Отъ грѣха зато повинны мы вароваться, ибо: грѣхъ есть наибольшое зло на свѣтѣ; грѣхомъ образиме Бога, утрачаеме ласку Божию и царство небесное, на семь свѣтѣ всякія кары, а на другомъ свѣтѣ пекло вѣчное себѣ заслужиме.

266. Что есть грѣхъ?

Грѣхъ есть самовольное преступленіе заповѣди Божіей.

267. Равны-ли суть всѣ грѣхи?

Нѣтъ, грѣхи суть различны. Суть меньшіе и большіе грѣхи. Меньшій грѣхъ простительнымъ, а большій грѣхъ смертельнымъ называется.

268. Прочто называется большій грѣхъ смертельнымъ?

Большій грѣхъ зато называется смертельнымъ, ибо отнимаетъ отъ души благодать Божию, и такъ душу убиваетъ.

269. На сколько знатнѣйшихъ частей раздѣляются смертельные грѣхи?

Смертельные грѣхи раздѣляются на:

1. Седмь грѣховъ головныхъ,
2. Шесть грѣховъ противъ Святаго Духа,
3. Четыре грѣхи до неба вопіющіе,
4. Девять грѣховъ чужихъ.

SIN.

265. Why must we avoid sin?

We must avoid committing sin, because sin is the greatest evil on earth; by sin we offend God, lose the sanctifying grace of God and the kingdom of heaven, bring upon ourselves many punishments in this world, and eternal hell in the next.

266. What is sin?

Sin is a wilful violation of the Law of God.

267. Are all sins equally grievous?

No, sins are of different degrees. There are lesser and grievous sins. Lesser sins are called venial and greater sins, mortal.

268. Why are grievous sins called mortal?

A grievous sin is called mortal because it deprives the soul of sanctifying grace of God, and thus deprives it of supernatural life.

269. Into what important classes are mortal sins divided?

Mortal sins are divided into:

1. The seven capital or deadly sins;
2. The six sins against the Holy Ghost;
3. The four sins crying to heaven for vengeance;
4. The nine ways of being accessory to another person's sins.

270. Которые суть грѣхи головные?

Грѣхи головные суть сіи седьмь:

1. Пыха,
2. Скупость,
3. Нечистота,
4. Заздрость,
5. Обжирство и пїянство,
6. Гнѣвъ,
7. Лѣнивство до хвалы Божіей.

271. Которые суть грѣхи противъ Святаго Духа?

Грѣхи противъ Святаго Духа суть сіи шесть:

1. Вышемѣрная надежда на милосердіе Божіе,
2. Отчаяніе о спасеніи,
3. Упорчивость, головатство противъ упознатої христіанской правды,
4. Заздрость ближнему въ ласцѣ Божой,
5. Затвердѣлость сердца въ грѣхахъ,
6. Конечное непокаяніе.

272. Которые суть грѣхи до неба вопіющіе?

Грѣхи до неба вопіющіе суть сіи четири:

1. Добровольное убійство,
2. Содомія,
3. Утѣсненіе сиротъ и вдовиць,
4. Удержаніе платни наемниковъ и служебниковъ.

270. Which are the capital sins?

There are seven capital sins:

1. Pride,
2. Covetousness,
3. Lust,
4. Envy,
5. Gluttony and Drunkenness,
6. Anger,
7. Sloth.

271. Which are the sins against the Holy Ghost?

There are six sins against the Holy Ghost:

1. Presumption of God's mercy, that is when we dare to commit sin, presuming that God is merciful and will forgive us;
2. Despair of being saved;
3. Resisting the known Christian truth;
4. Envy at another's spiritual good;
5. Obstinacy in sin;
6. Final impenitence.

272. Which are the sins that cry to heaven for vengeance?

There are four sins crying to heaven for vengeance:

1. Wilful murder;
2. Sodomy;
3. Oppression of the poor, the widows, and the orphans;
4. Depriving laborers of their wages.

273. Которые суть грѣхи чужіе?

Грѣхи чужіе суть сіи девять:

1. На грѣхъ порадѣ дати,
2. Грѣхъ приказати,
3. На грѣхъ соизволяти,
4. За грѣхъ не карати,
5. Грѣшника заступати,
6. На грѣхъ побуждати,
7. Грѣхъ похваляти,
8. Грѣхъ не изъяснити,
9. На грѣхъ прикладъ давати.

О ДОБРОДѢТЕЛЯХЪ И О ДОБРЫХЪ УЧИНКАХЪ.

274. Довольно-ли токмо вароватися отъ зла?

Нѣтъ, не довольно, но треба и добро чинити: то есть все то, что Богу приємно и душѣ нашей спасительное есть.

275. Якъ называется то, что есть доброе и Богу приємное?

Что есть доброе и Богу приємное называется: добродѣтель и добрые учинки.

273. Which are the ways by which we become accessory to another person's sin?

There are nine ways:

1. Counseling sin;
2. Commanding sin;
3. Consenting to sin;
4. By connivance, that is, by not punishing the sinner;
5. By defending the sinner;
6. By provocation to sin;
7. Praise or flattery of sin;
8. By silence, that is, not disclosing a sin which should be disclosed;
9. By setting a sinful example for others.

THE VIRTUES AND VIRTUOUS ACTS.

274. Should we be content with only avoiding evil?

No, we should not be contented with merely avoiding evil, but we must become more and more virtuous: that is, do all that is acceptable to God and is for the salvation of our souls.

275. What do we name that which is good and acceptable to God?

That which is good and is acceptable to God, we call: virtues and virtuous acts.

276. Что есть добродѣтель?

Добродѣтель есть постоянная усиленность духа нашего, волю Божию про самого себе всегда выполнять, хотя бы намъ якъ тяжело было.

277. Которыя суть главнѣйшія добродѣтели?

Главнѣйшія добродѣтели суть сіи три:

1. Вѣра,
2. Надежда,
3. Любовь, и сіи называются “добродѣтели богословскія.”

278. Которыя суть добродѣтели головныя?

Добродѣтели головныя суть сіи четыре:

1. Мудрость,
2. Умѣренность,
3. Справедливость,
4. Крѣпость.

279. Которыя суть добродѣтели грѣхамъ головнымъ противныя?

Добродѣтели грѣхамъ головнымъ противныя суть сіи семь:

1. Смирение противъ пыхи,
2. Щедротливость, противъ скупости,
3. Чистота, противъ нечистоты,
4. Человѣколюбіе, противъ зависти,
5. Воздержаніе, противъ обжирства,
6. Терпѣливость, противъ гнѣва,
7. Пильность до хвалы Божіей, противъ лѣнивства.

276. What is virtue?

Virtue consists in the persevering of constant exertion of our souls to carry out God's will for its own sake, no matter how difficult it may be to do so.

277. Which are the chief virtues?

The chief virtues are:

1. Faith;
2. Hope;
3. Charity; and these are called the "Theological Virtues."

278. Which are the principal or cardinal virtues?

There are four cardinal virtues:

1. Prudence;
2. Temperance;
3. Justice;
4. Fortitude.

279. Which are the virtues especially opposite to the seven capital sins?

There are seven virtues especially opposite to the seven capital sins:

1. Humility opposite Pride;
2. Liberality opposite Covetousness;
3. Chastity opposite Lust;
4. Brotherly love opposite Envy;
5. Temperance opposite Gluttony;
6. Meekness opposite Anger;
7. Diligence opposite Sloth.

280. Кромѣ добродѣтелей, что есть Богу пріемное и душѣ нашей спасительное?

Кромѣ добродѣтелей Богу пріемны и душѣ нашей спасительны суть добрые учинки, которыми внутренняя добродѣтель наша предъ Богомъ и предъ людьми указывается.

281. Которые суть главные добрые учинки?

Главные добрые учинки суть сіи три:
МОЛИТВА, ПОСТЬ И МИЛОСТЫНЯ.

282. Черезъ якіе добрые учинки можно достигнути совершенство христіанское?

Христіанское совершенство можно достигнути черезъ **СОВѢТЫ** Евангельскіе, которые суть сіи три:

1. Добровольное худобство,
2. Всегдашняя чистота,
3. Совершенное послушаніе.

283. Якая есть разлука между совѣтами Евангельскими и другими добрыми учинками?

Така разлука есть, что въ добрыхъ учинкахъ каждый христіанинъ повиненъ есть упражняться, а совѣты Евангельскіе токмо тотъ долженъ держати, кто на сіе обвязался.

284. Якъ поздоровляютъ себе христіаны?

Христіаны поздоровляютъ себе словами: **“Слава Іисусу Христу!”**

280. Outside of the virtues what is acceptable to God, and is for the good of our soul?

In addition to the virtues, it is acceptable to God and for the good of our soul to do virtuous acts, whereby our inner virtue is disclosed before God and men.

281. Which are the principal virtuous acts?

There are three principal virtuous acts: **prayer, fast and good deeds.**

282. Through the exercise of what particular good acts may we attain Christian perfection?

We may attain Christian perfection through the exercise of the **“Evangelical Counsels”**, which are these three:

1. Voluntary Poverty;
2. Perpetual Chastity;
3. Entire Obedience to a spiritual Superior.

283. What is the distinction between the Evangelical counsels and other means of perfection?

The difference is that every Christian is bound to exercise the means of perfection, but the Evangelical Counsels only those who have bound themselves by vow to keep them.

284. What is the common greeting among Christians?

The greeting common among Christians is: **“Praised be Jesus Christ!”**

МОЛИТВЫ ПОВСЕДНЕВНЫЯ И НА РАЗЛИЧНЫЯ ПОТРЕБЫ.

Отъ сна воставши.

Въ первыхъ знаменіе Креста святаго полагая на себе, глаголи:

Въ имя Отца, и Сына, и Святаго Духа,
Аминь.

Посему покланяся, трижды глаголи Молитву Мытареву:

Боже, милостивъ буди мнѣ грѣшному.

Слава тебѣ Боже нашъ, слава тебѣ.

Царю небесный, Утѣшителю, Душе истины, вездѣ сый, и вся исполняяй: сокровище благихъ, и жизни подателю: прійди и вселися въ ны, и очисти ны отъ всякія скверны, и спаси блаже души наша.

Знаменіе Креста святаго полагая на себе, глаголи трижды пѣснь Ангелскую:

Святый Боже, Святый Крѣпкій, Святый Безсмертный, помилуй насъ.

Слава Отцу, и Сыну, и Святому Духу, и нынѣ и присно, и во вѣки вѣковъ, аминь.

Пресвятая Троице, помилуй насъ, Господи очисти грѣхи наша, Владыко прости

DAILY PRAYERS
and
PRAYERS SUITABLE FOR SPECIAL
NEEDS.

Morning Prayers.

First make the sign of the Holy Cross, saying:

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen.

Then prostrate yourself three times, saying the prayer of the publican:

O God, be merciful to me, a sinner.

Glory to Thee, our God, glory to Thee.

O heavenly King, Paraclete, Spirit of truth, Who art everywhere and fillest all things, Treasury of blessings and Giver of life; come and dwell within us and cleanse us of all stain, and save, O gracious Lord, our souls.

Make the sign of the holy cross, saying three times:

Holy God, Holy Mighty One, Holy Immortal One, have mercy on us.

Glory be to the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, now and forever and ever, amen.

O most holy Trinity, have mercy on us; O Lord, cleanse us of our sins; O Master, forgive us our transgressions; O Holy

беззаконія наша, Святый посѣти и исцѣли
немощи наша, имене твоего ради.

Господи помилуй. (3 разъ).

Слава: И нынѣ:

Молитва Господня:

Отче нашъ, иже еси на небесѣхъ, да
святится имя твое, да прїидеть царствіе
твое, да будетъ воля твоя, яко на небеси и
на земли. Хлѣбъ нашъ насущный даждь
намъ днесь: и остави намъ долги наша,
якоже и мы оставляемъ должникомъ на-
шимъ: и не введи насъ во искущеніе: но
избави насъ отъ лукаваго.

Яко твое есть царство и сила и слава
во вѣки вѣковъ, аминь.

Господи помилуй. (12 разъ.) Слава:
И нынѣ:

Прїидите поклонимся Царевнѣ нашему
Богу.

Прїидите поклонимся Христу Царевнѣ
нашему Богу.

Прїидите поклонимся, и припадемъ са-
мому Господу Іисусу Христу, Царевнѣ и Бо-
гу нашему.

Псаломъ 50-ый:

Помилуй мя Боже: по величїи милости
твоей.

И по множеству щедротъ твоихъ: очи-
сти беззаконіе мое.

One, visit us and heal our infirmities for Thy name's sake.

Lord, have mercy. (Thrice.)

Glory: Now and forever:

The Lord's Prayer.

Our Father, Who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil.

For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory now and forever and ever, amen.

Lord, have mercy (12). Glory: Now and forever:

Come, let us adore God, our King.

Come, let us adore Christ, our God and King.

Come, let us adore and worship the Lord Jesus Christ, our God and King.

Psalm 50.

Have mercy on me, O God, according to Thy great mercy.

And according to the multitudes of Thy tender mercies blot out my iniquity.

Найпаче омый мя отъ беззаконія моего:
и отъ грѣха моего, очисти мя.

Яко беззаконіе мое азъ знаю: и грѣхъ
мой предомною есть выну.

Тебѣ единому согрѣшихъ, и лукавое
предъ тобою сотворихъ: яко да оправдиши-
ся въ словесѣхъ твоихъ, и побѣдиши внемда
судити ти.

Се бо въ беззаконіихъ зачатъ есмь: и
въ грѣсѣхъ роди мя мати моя..

Се бо истинну возлюбилъ еси: безвѣст-
ная и тайная премудрости твоя явилъ ми
еси.

Окропиши мя росою, и очищуся:
омыеши мя, и паче снѣга убѣлюся.

Слуху моему даси радость и веселіе:
возрадуются кости смиренныя.

Отврати лице твое отъ грѣхъ моихъ, и
вся беззаконія моя очисти.

Сердце чисто созижди въ мнѣ Боже: и
духъ правъ обнови въ утробѣ моей.

Не отвержи мене отъ лица твоего: и
Духа твоего святаго не отими отъ мене.

Воздаждь ми радость спасенія твоего:
и духомъ владычнымъ утверди мя.

Научу беззаконныя путемъ твоимъ: и
нечестивіи къ тебѣ обратятся.

Wash me yet more from my iniquity,
and cleanse me from my sin.

For I know my iniquity, and my sin
is always before me.

To Thee only have I sinned, and have
done evil before Thee; that Thou mayest
be justified in Thy words, and mayest over-
come when Thou art judged.

For behold I was conceived in iniqui-
ties; and in sins did my mother conceive
me.

For behold Thou hast loved truth; the
uncertain and hidden things of Thy wis-
dom Thou hast made manifest to me.

Thou shalt sprinkle me with hyssop,
and I shall be cleaned; Thou shalt wash
me, and I shall be made whiter than snow.

To my hearing Thou shalt give joy
and gladness; and the bones that have been
humbled shall rejoice.

Turn away Thy face from my sins,
and blot out all my iniquities.

Create a clean heart in me, O God;
and renew a right spirit within my bowels.

Cast me not away from Thy face; and
take not Thy holy spirit from me.

Restore unto me the joy of Thy sal-
vation and strengthen me with a perfect
spirit.

I will teach the unjust Thy ways; and
the wicked shall be converted to Thee.

Избави мя отъ кровей Боже, Боже спасенія моего: и возрадуется языкъ мой правдѣ твоей.

Господи, устнѣ мои отверзеши: и уста моя возвѣстятъ хвалу твою.

Яко аще бы восхотѣлъ еси жертвы, далъ быхъ убо: всесоженія не благоволиши.

Жертва Богу Духъ сокрушенъ: сердца сокрушенна и смиренна Богъ не уничтожитъ.

Ублажи Господи благословеніемъ твоимъ Сіона: и да созидутся стѣны Іерусалимскія.

Тогда благословивъ жертву правды, возношеніе, и всесожегаемая: тогда возложить на олтарь твой телцы.

Символь вѣры или исповѣданіе вѣры:

Вѣрую во единого Бога, Отца вседержителя, творца неба и земли, видимыхъ же всѣхъ и невидимыхъ.

И въ единого Господа Іисуса Христа, Сына Божія единородного, отъ Отца рожденнаго прежде всѣхъ вѣкъ.

Свѣта отъ свѣта, Бога истинна отъ Бога истинна, рожденна, не сотворенна, единосущна Отцу, имже вся быша.

Насъ дѣла человекъ, и нашего ради спасенія, сшедшаго съ небесъ, и воплотив-

Deliver me from blood, O God, Thou God of my salvation; and my tongue shall extol Thy justice.

O Lord, Thou wilt open my lips; and my mouth shall declare Thy praise.

For if Thou hadst desired sacrifice, I would indeed have given it; with burnt offerings Thou wilt not be delighted.

A sacrifice to God is an afflicted spirit; a contrite and humbled heart, O God, Thou wilt not despise.

Deal favorably, O Lord, in Thy good will with Sion; that the walls of Jerusalem may be built up.

Then shalt Thou accept the sacrifice of justice, oblations and whole burnt offerings; then shall they lay calves upon Thy altar.

The Apostle's Creed.

I believe in one God, Father almighty, maker of heaven and earth, and of all things visible and invisible.

And in one Lord Jesus Christ, the only-begotten Son of God, born of the Father before all ages.

Light of light, true God of true God; begotten, not made; consubstantial with the Father, by Whom all things were made.

Who for us men, and for our salvation, came down from heaven and was incarnate

шагося отъ Духа свята, и Маріи Дѣвы, и вочеловѣчшася.

Распятаго же за ны при Понтій-стѣмъ Пілатѣ, страдавшаго и погребена: и воскресшаго въ третій день по писаніемъ.

И возшедшаго на небеса, и сѣдящаго одесную Отца: и паки грядущаго со славою судити живымъ и мертвымъ, егоже царствію не будетъ конца.

И въ духа святаго, Господа, животворящаго, иже отъ Отца и Сына исходящаго.

Иже со Отцемъ и со Сыномъ спокланяемъ, и сославима, глаголавшаго Пророки.

Во едину, святую, соборную и Апостолскую Церковь.

Исповѣдую едино крещеніе во оставленіе грѣховъ.

Чаю воскресенія мертвыхъ.

И жизни будущаго вѣка, Аминь.

Ослаби, остави, отпусти Боже согрѣшенія наша, волная и неволная, яже въ словѣ и въ дѣлѣ, яже во вѣдѣніи, и невѣдѣніи, яже въ умѣ и въ помышленіи, яже въ дни и въ нощи, вся намъ прости, яко благъ, и челоуѣколюбецъ.

of the Holy Ghost and the Virgin Mary, and was made man.

He was crucified also for us under Pontius Pilate, and suffered, and was buried; and the third day He arose again, according to the Scriptures.

And ascended into heaven, He sitteth at the right hand of the Father; and He shall come again with glory to judge the living and the dead; and his kingdom shall have no end.

And in the Holy Ghost, the Lord and Giver of life, Who proceedeth from the Father and the Son.

Who together with the Father and the Son is adored and glorified, Who spoke by the Prophets.

In one holy, catholic and apostolic Church.

I confess one baptism for the remission of sins.

I expect the resurrection of the dead.
And the life of age to come, amen.

Remit, pardon and forgive, O God, our sins, committed consciously or unconsciously, by word or deed, by thought or purpose, by day or night. Forgive all these, for Thou art gracious and lover of man.

Молитвы Богородичны:

Богородице Дѣво радуйся обрадованная Маріе, Господь съ тобою. Благословенна Ты въ женахъ, и благословенъ плодъ чрева твоего: яко родила еси (Христа Спаса), избавителя душамъ нашимъ.

Подъ твою милость прибѣгаемъ, Богородице Дѣво, молитвъ нашихъ не презри въ скорбехъ: но отъ бѣдъ избави насъ, единая Чистая и Благословенная.

Преславная приснодѣво Богородице (Маріе, Мати Христа Бога нашего), прими молитвы наша, и донеси я Сыну твоему, и Богу нашему, да спасеть (и просвѣтитъ) тебе ради души наша.

Три поклоны:

Боже, милостивъ буди мнѣ грѣшному.

Боже, очисти грѣхи моя, и помилуй мя.

Безъ числа согрѣшихъ, Господи прости мя.

Упованіе намъ Отецъ, прибѣжище наше Сынъ, и покровитель намъ есть Духъ святыи: Троице Святая (Боже нашъ) слава Тебѣ.

Молитва Утренняя:

Отъ сна воставъ утреннюю пѣснь приношу Тебѣ Спасе, и припадая волю Тебѣ:

The Angel's Salutation.

Hail, Mother of God, Virgin Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou amongst women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb. For thou hast borne Christ, the Saviour and Deliverer of our souls.

We fly to thy patronage, O Mother of God. Despise not our prayers in our necessities, but deliver us from all danger, who alone art pure and blessed.

O most glorious ever Virgin Mary, Mother of Christ, our God, accept our prayers and transmitt them to Thy Son and our God, that He, for thy sake, save and enlighten our souls.

Three bows:

God, have mercy on me, a sinner.

God, cleanse me of my sins and have mercy on me.

I have sinned without number, forgive me, O Lord.

The Father is our Hope, the Son our Refuge, the Holy Ghost our Protector; O most Holy Trinity, our God, glory to Thee.

Morning Prayer:

Arising from sleep I bring Thee a morning song, O Savior, and prostrating

не даждь ми уснути въ грѣховной смерти, но ущедрѣ мя, расныйся волею, и лежащаго мя въ лѣности ускори въ воставѣ, и спаси мя въ предстояніи и молитвѣ: и по снѣ нощнѣмъ возсіай ми день безгрѣшенъ Христе Боже, и спаси мя.

Молитва предъ начинаніемъ всякаго дѣла.

Господи Іисусе Христе, Сыне едиnorodный, безначальный, безначалнаго твоего Отца, рекій пречистыми усты твоими: яко безъ мене не можете творити ничтоже. Господи, Господи мой! вѣрою обемъ въ души моей, и въ сердцѣ, тобою реченная; припадаю твоей благодати, помози мнѣ грѣшному сіе дѣло мною начинающееся, о тебѣ самомъ совершити: Во имя Отца, и Сына, и Святаго Духа, Аминь.

Молитва предъ обѣдомъ:

Перекрестившись молися: Отче нашъ: Слава и Нынѣ: — Господи помилуй. (Три разъ.) Господи благослови, и Господи Іисусе Христе Боже нашъ! благослови намъ ястіе и питіе сіе молитвами пречистыя Твоея Матере и всѣхъ святыхъ Твоихъ, яко благословенъ еси во вѣки. Аминь.

myself cry to Thee: do not let me fall asleep in sinful death, but have mercy on me who wast crucified of Thine own will, and arouse me freshened from slothfulness, and save me in dangers by my prayers: and let a blameless day shine upon me after the night's sleep, Christ my God, and save me.

A prayer before commencing any work.

O Lord, Jesus Christ, only-begotten Son of Thy eternal Father, Thou hast said with Thy most holy lips: "Without Me ye can do nothing." O my Lord, I embrace Thy words with my heart and soul, and bow before Thy goodness; help me, thy unworthy servant, to complete this my present undertaking in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen.

A prayer before meals.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen.

Our Father: Glory: Now and forever: — Lord, have mercy (3). O Lord bless us. O Lord, Jesus Christ, our God, bless this food and drink. Through the prayers of Thy most holy Mother and all saints, for Thou art blessed forever, Amen.

Благодареніе по обѣдѣ:

Благодаримъ Тя Христе Боже нашъ, яко насытилъ еси насъ земныхъ твоихъ благъ, не лиши насъ и небеснаго Твоего царствія, но яко посредѣ учениковъ Твоихъ пришелъ еси Спасе миръ дая имъ, прииди къ намъ и спаси насъ.

Таже: Слава: И нынѣ: Господи помилуй. Три разъ. Господи благослови. Молитвами пречистыя Твоея Матере.... и проч.

Молитва предъ вечерею:

Ядятъ нищїи и насытятся и восхалѣютъ Господа взыскающїи Его, жива будутъ сердца ихъ во вѣкъ вѣка.

Слава: И нынѣ: и проч., яко предъ обѣдомъ.

Благодареніе по вечерѣ:

Возвеселилъ ны еси Господи въ творенїихъ Твоихъ, и въ дѣлѣхъ рукъ Твоихъ возрадуемся, знаменя на насъ свѣтъ лица Твоего Господи, далъ еси веселіе въ сердцѣ моемъ, отъ плода пшеницы, вина и елея своего умножишася, въ миръ вкупѣ усну и почию яко Ты Господи единаго на упованіе вселилъ мя еси.

Слава: И нынѣ: и проч., якоже по обѣдѣ.

A prayer after meals.

O Jesus, our God, we give Thee thanks that Thou hast refreshed us with Thy earthly bounties, do not exclude us also from Thy heavenly kingdom, but as Thou hast appeared among Thy disciples, granting them peace, come also to us, O blessed Saviour, and save us.

Glory: Now and forever: Lord, have mercy (3). O Lord bless us. Through the prayers of Thy.....etc.

Prayer before supper:

The poor eat and are filled, and the supplicants praise the Lord, their hearts will live forever and ever.

Glory: Now and forever: etc., as before dinner.

Thanksgiving after supper.

Thou hast made us glad with Thy creations, O Lord, and we rejoice in the works of Thy hand: the light of Thy countenance is a token to us, O Lord, Thou hast made joy in my heart, Thou hast multiplied the fruits of the wheat, the vine and the oil; I shall fall asleep in perfect peace and rest, as Thou alone hast inspired me with hope.

Glory: Now and forever: etc., as after dinner.

Молитвы на сонъ грядущимъ:

Господи Боже нашъ, еже согрѣшихъ въ дни семъ дѣломъ, словомъ и помышленіемъ, яко благъ и человеколюбецъ прости ми, миренъ сонъ и безмятеженъ даруй ми: Ангела твоего хранителя посли, покрывающа и соблюдающа мя отъ всякаго зла: яко Ты еси хранитель душамъ и тѣлесемъ нашимъ, и Тебѣ славу возсылаемъ, Отцу и Сыну, и Святому Духу, нынѣ и присно, и во вѣки вѣковъ, Аминь.

Молитва ко святому Ангелу Хранителю.

Ангеле Христовъ, хранителю мой святей, и покровителю души и тѣла моего вся ми прости елика согрѣшихъ въ днешній день, и отъ всякаго лукавствія противнаго ми врага избави мя, да ни въ коемже грѣсѣ прогнѣваю Бога моего: но моли за мя грѣшнаго, и недостойнаго раба, яко да достойна мя покажени благодати и милости всесвятыя Троицы, и Матере Господа моего Іисуса Христа, и всѣхъ Святыхъ, Аминь.

Ко Пречистой Дѣвѣ Маріи:

Все упованіе мое на тя возлагаю, Мати Божія, сохрани мя подъ кровомъ твоимъ.

Prayer before retiring:

Our Lord and God, if I sinned by any deed, word or thought, this day, forgive me as Thou art blessed and philanthropic and grant me a peaceful and dreamless sleep: send me Thy guardian Angel, covering and protecting me from all evil: as Thou art the guardian of our souls and bodies, and to Thee we ascribe glory, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, now and forever and ever, Amen.

A prayer to our Guardian Angel.

O my guardian Angel, protector of my body and soul, to whose care I am committed by Christ, forgive all the sins committed by me this day, protect me from the machinations of my enemy, that I never more offend my God by sin. Pray for me, thy sinful and unworthy servant, that through thee I become worthy of the grace and mercy of the most Holy Trinity, and of the Holy Mother of our Lord God, Jesus Christ, Amen.

To the Blessed Virgin Mary:

All my hope in Thee I place, O Mother of God, keep me safe under Thy protection.

Молитва о усопшихъ.

Господи Боже Іисусе Христе Спасителю мой Ты за спасеніе наше умеръ и по смерти своей снѣйшелъ до ада высвободити души праведныхъ, послухай мою смиренну молитву и упокой души всѣхъ въ мытарствѣ страждущихъ въ мѣстѣ свѣтлѣ, въ мѣстѣ злачнѣ въ мѣстѣ покойнѣ небеснаго царствія твоего, гдѣ нѣтъ болѣзни, печали и воздыханія, прости имъ и отпусти всякое согрѣшеніе содѣланное или словомъ, дѣломъ или помышленіемъ, отпусти имъ страшныя кары наложенныя на нихъ праведнымъ судомъ твоимъ, за безконечныя и неоцѣняемыя страсти спасительныя смерти Твоея, за заслуги Пречистыя Твоея Матери, Дѣвы Маріи и всѣхъ Святыхъ Твоихъ. Аминь.

Все на большую славу Божию!

Prayer for the dead.

Jesus Christ my Lord God and Savior, Thou hast died for the salvation of our souls, and after Thy death, descended into the Limbo to liberate the souls of the righteous, hear my humble prayer, and give rest to all the souls in Purgatory, in the bright golden peaceful place of Thy heavenly kingdom: pardon them and forgive them all their sins committed by word, deed or thought, forgive them the terrible punishments meted out to them by Thy just judgment, for Thy everlasting and priceless sufferings of Thy redeeming death, for the merits of Thy most pure Mother, the Virgin Mary and all Thy saints, Amen.

All for the greater glory of God!

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